

FBIS

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BASHKIMI CRITICIZES NEW PCI MOVES

AU041735 Tirana BASHKIMI in Albanian 26 Apr 82 p 4

[Shaban Murati article: "From Eurocommunism to Euroleftism"]

[Text] A new article is being tested in the laboratory of bourgeois ideological experiments. This new article bears the label Euroleft [Eurosiniestra], and its first test was the visit made by the general secretary of the Italian Revisionist Party, Berlinguer, to France, where he held talks with the general secretary of the French Socialist Party, Lionel Jospe. A lot is being said these days by the European reformist, revisionist and social democratic propaganda about this new credo of the Italian revisionists who, with their traditional reformist opportunism, have lost their liking for the horse of Eurocommunism and are now preparing to mount a new horse called Euroleftism.

What is this Euroleft that the Italian revisionists are trying to present as a therapy to cure Europe presently? The same advertisements are being made now for the Euroleft as were once done for Eurocommunism. It is being loudly proclaimed as a remedy of European dimensions and effects. It is not fortuitous that the propaganda in favor of Euroleftism was increased after the sad "celebrations" by the European bourgeoisie on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the so-called united Europe. On the ideological and organizational plane, this Euroleft includes a union of the revisionist and socialist parties of Europe under one umbrella. On the political plane, the basic aim of the Euroleft, as admitted by a leader of the Italian Revisionist Party, Romano Leda, in the journal RINASCITA of 9 April 1982, is to accelerate the process of the political and economic integration of Europe. This means that the architects of the Euroleft are planning to give a further push to the process started by the fathers of Europeanism with the Treaty of Rome 25 years ago. This shows that the Euroleft enjoys the blessing of big European capital, and it is natural that no union of bourgeois political currents or forces can take place without the approval of big capital, which holds the threats of all these political forces and parties.

The emergence of this Euroleft is not a result of the desire of bourgeois and revisionist ideologues or politicians for theoretical innovations. This idea comes at a time of ideological, political and organizational crisis of the entire capitalist system and of the bourgeois political parties, regardless of their label or theoretical platform. The bourgeoisie had nurtured great hopes in Eurocommunism. The reformist ideology of Eurocommunism was advertised as the "Promised Land" in order to deceive the proletariat and divert it from the revolution.

As a revisionist current, Eurocommunism revealed very quickly its anti-Marxist and counter-revolutionary intentions, and was thus discredited. In his report to the Eighth AWP Congress, Comrade Enver Hoxha stated: "The failure was total. Factions and divisions increased within the Eurocommunist parties themselves, while a struggle for leadership took place between the various Eurocommunist parties. The quarrels and divisions with other revisionist parties increased further."

It is not difficult to understand that this so-called Euroleft is only a bluff and that it will be short-lived. First, the Euroleft is an offspring of the increasingly more profound ideological crisis of the bourgeoisie's policy, and its role is precisely to unite the bourgeois political forces against the revolutionary movement of the proletariat. This unmasks it even more in the eyes of the working masses. Second, there has been talk before about an alliance of the revisionist and socialist parties at a European level, particularly with the parties of the Second International, not only by the Eurocommunists, but also by the other revisionists, the Soviet, Yugoslav, Chinese revisionists, and so forth.

The Euroleft is only a repetition of previous and failed efforts. Third, the revisionist parties cannot find a common language and are quarrelling with the socialist parties in their own countries left alone achieving unity at a European level.

There is nothing new in this Euroleft, except its name. But a name alone does not suffice to bring to life this new revisionist-social democratic formula. Eurocommunism was unmasked and failed very quickly. The end will come even more rapidly to these new experiments of the Euroleft band. From Eurocommunism to Euroleftism, we thus have the metamorphosis of failure.

ATA CITES TANJUG ON SFRY LIVING STANDARDS

AU041527 Tirana ATA in English 0920 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Tirana, 4 May (ATA) -- The standard of living in Yugoslavia is being seriously threatened, the Yugoslav news agency TANJUG reports, referring to the admissions made at a meeting of the Presidency of the Council of the Trade Unions League of Yugoslavia. Among the causes that lead to the worsening of the standard of living of the working people, are mentioned the difficulties of employment, especially of the new and educated cadres, the housing problems and inflation. As a result of these difficulties, TANJUG report says, the so-called illegal economy is increasing. On the basis of some forecasts, more than 1 million people are engaged in this job. Property and the circulation of property is becoming a source of great profits, while the rent of most diversified forms is swelling. The imposts system has remained undeveloped and practically powerless. Honorarium and profits of individuals reach sky-rocketing sums. Social distinctions here, TANJUG continues, are more and more accentuated, something which is a source of great dissatisfaction. The proletarians are in the most difficult position. They live only on their own work.

The report by the Yugoslav news agency points out that the problems of housing are increasing and they almost cannot be solved at a time when one square meter of the dwelling area costs 40 thousand dinars. These and other problems, TANJUG concludes, threaten the standard of living of the workers and increase social distinctions.

DEFENSE MINISTER'S MAY DAY ORDER OF THE DAY

AU041405 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 30 Apr 82 pp 1-3

[Order of the Day issued by Army General Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense and BCP Central Committee Politburo member, on the occasion of May Day]

[Text] Comrade officers, generals, admirals, comrade soldiers, sailors, sergeants and petty officers, comrade workers, employees, technicians and engineers from military enterprises and offices, soldiers of the reserve.

May Day is an international holiday of the working people. The working people from all countries of the world are expressing their loyalty to proletarian internationalism, their cohesion and irreconcilable spirit in the struggle against imperialism, in the struggle for the implementation of the bright ideals of mankind for peace, democracy and socialism on the occasion of May Day.

This is a holiday which working people in our country appreciate as particularly popular and close to their hearts. Under the leadership of the BCP our people are confidently building their developed socialist society. May Day this year is even more joyful and glorious than ever, since it is being celebrated on the eve of the glorious centennial of Georgi Dimitrov, the immortal leader and teacher of our people, the founder of our socialist state, as well as one of the most outstanding leaders of the international communist and workers movement. Under the auspices of this remarkable anniversary, inspired by the historic decisions adopted by our 12th BCP Congress, the workers, peasants and our people's intelligentsia, are all working with loyalty and selfless devotion to implement the party policy in the purpose of a comprehensive intensification of our national economy and for the application of the new economic approach and of its mechanism in all sectors of social life, they are working for the all-round satisfaction of the nation's intellectual, social and material needs. All successes achieved are the results of the people's creative and constructive efforts under the leadership of the BCP, the results of the selfless fraternal assistance accorded to us by the Soviet Union and the results of our cooperation with the countries of the socialist community. The recent Ninth Bulgarian Trade Union Congress was a new expression of the working people's unshakable cohesion around the party's April plenum policy and around the line of its Dimitrov-like Central Committee.

The political and economic situation in our country can be described as optimistic and businesslike. On May Day the working people in our country will once again confirm their wholehearted support for the BCP's wise policy and the policy of its Dimitrov-like Central Committee, headed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov; they will express their unshakable readiness to implement the party decisions for the further comprehensive prosperity of our socialist motherland into practical deeds.

The May Day celebrations of the soldiers of our Bulgarian People's Army are joyful as well. They reported to the party and the people on their great new successes in combat and political training as well as in socialist competition during the winter training season and expressed their militant resolve consistently and unrelentingly to implement the party tasks demanding constant combat and mobilization readiness. The collectives of the military enterprises and construction troops have achieved new successes in implementing their production tasks.

This year the holiday of the working people's international solidarity is being celebrated under difficult and tense circumstances as regards the international, military-political situation. The defeats suffered by imperialism throughout the last decade have exacerbated its aggressive character.

The United States and the NATO member-countries are spreading malicious slander against the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries. The imperialists are intensely arming themselves, preparing for war, provoking conflicts and organizing conspiracies against all democratic and revolutionary forces throughout the world; they are openly pushing mankind toward a nuclear disaster.

The Soviet Union, the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the other fraternal socialist community countries oppose this adventurous policy with a consistent policy of peace and international security. At the same time, taking into consideration the predatory character of imperialism, they combine the struggle for peace with a constant strengthening of their defensive power, which is the only real force capable of taming imperialism's perfidious intentions directed against mankind.

Working people throughout the world overtly and increasingly oppose the reactionary and warmongering policy of imperialism and the aggressive U.S. policy, in particular. A powerful movement directed against war and the arms race in support of the Soviet peace proposals is expanding in the capitalist countries.

The soldiers of the Bulgarian People's Army, in answering the aggressive policy of imperialism, are constantly increasing their vigilance. They are working with a noble sense of responsibility in maintaining their constant combat readiness and in strengthening their fraternal friendship and comradeship-in-arms with the armies of the Warsaw Pact member-nation, headed by the glorious and invincible Soviet Army. Our soldiers are always ready to accomplish their patriotic and internationalist duty in defending the cause of socialism and peace against any aggressor!

Comrade soldiers and commanders, workers and military employees, soldiers of the reserve:

I congratulate you most sincerely on the occasion of May Day -- the holiday of international working people's solidarity and wish you vigorous health as well as even greater successes in socialist competition devoted to the centennial of Georgi Dimitrov and to the 38th anniversary of the victory of socialist revolution in Bulgaria, for further increasing the combat readiness of the Bulgarian People's Army.

I issue the following order on the occasion of May Day:

There will be fireworks on 1 May 1982 in the cities of Sofia, Plovdiv, Sliven and Varna.

Long live May Day -- the holiday of the working people's international solidarity in the struggle against imperialism, for peace, democracy and socialism!

Long live the fraternal friendship and cooperation among the peoples in the countries of the socialist community, headed by the glorious Soviet Union!

Long live the heroic and industrious Bulgarian people and the BCP -- their universally recognized leader!

Long live our beloved motherland -- the People's Republic of Bulgaria!

Signed: Army General Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense

REQUEST FOR EEC CUSTOMS PREFERENCES UNRESOLVED

AU40952 Sofia BTA in English 0835 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Sofia, 4 May (BTA) -- "Bulgaria's foreign trade balance has been active in recent years. Active balances were achieved in the trade exchange with the non-socialist countries, too", said Mr Khristo Khristov, Bulgaria's minister of foreign trade, before a BTA reporter.

He underlined the this fact has contributed to the normal development of relations with the non-socialist countries, to the timely clearing off of credits granted by Western banks and companies. "Bulgaria has no payment difficulties. The business circles view the country as a solid partner," added Minister Khristov.

The active foreign trade balance has not been achieved at the expense of the living standard of the people, Mr Khristov pointed out. The real income per capita for 1980 exceeded by 50 per cent that of 1970. In the eighth 5-year period (1981-1985) the real incomes will increase by 15 per cent in spite of an increase of 40 per cent expected in the foreign trade in the same period. The good results in this economic sector have not been achieved through pulling out the home market resources either, said the Bulgarian minister of foreign trade. "Bulgaria does not export surpluses", Minister Khristov pointed out further. "The effective and promising productions, organized on the basis of specialization and industrial joint production within the CMEA framework, define the character of Bulgarian exports."

Integration within the framework of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance ensures the stable development of the national economy, underlined the minister further. Specialization and industrial joint production have made it possible to organize many productions with 80 to 90 per cent of their output earmarked for export, mainly to the socialist countries. Thanks to integration, Bulgaria is now the world's top exporter per capita of the population of electronic products, cigarettes, bottled wine and processed farm products. Mr Khristo Khristov also pointed out that the protectionist and discriminating policy, pursued by some capitalist states towards the socialist countries, is an obstacle for the development of the economic relations of Bulgaria with the developed capitalist states.

Minister Khristov noted that Bulgaria has asked for customs preferences to be granted to her by the European Economic Community. "The question has not been solved positively yet and it should be pointed out that there are no grounds for this, neither formal, nor in essence", said Mr Khristo Khristov.

RUSEV COMMENTS ON FOREIGN TRADE BALANCE

AU041935 Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 4 May 82

["Debts Can Be Paid Off for a Year" -- BTA Headline]

[Text] Plovdiv, 4 May (BTA) -- In the last ten years Bulgaria's debts towards some Western banks have been steeply reduced. The country is able to pay off its debts through the help of its one-year export to the capitalist countries. This is what Mr Petur Rusev, chairman of the Bulgarian Trade and Industrial Chamber, said at a press conference held here today. He stressed that in recent years the foreign trade balance on this country ended with an active balance. According to him the positive results in the foreign economic sphere are a result of the structural changes in the national economy, of the development of new branches. Now the electronics and the electro-technical engineering make 14 per cent of the national income and 16 per cent of this country's export. In the chemistry this percentage is respectively 9 and 12. The proportion of the machinery and equipment in the total export of Bulgaria is above 15 per cent. The chairman of the Bulgarian Trade and Industrial Chamber said that last year the foreign trade amounted to 21.5 milliard dollars which is a 4 times more as against that in 1970.

Mr Petur Rusev gave positive assessment to the international spring Plovdiv fair of commodity goods which was opened yesterday. A proof of the increased interest in this trade forum is the fact that the number of the countries and foreign firms participating in it is considerably greater than that of last year. This year the firms are more than 1200 against 480 in 1981 when the first spring fair was held. The exhibition covers an area which is twice greater than that of last year.

TODOROV, DELEGATION ACTIVITIES IN SYRIA

Al-Fahum Receives Delegation

JN042013 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] At noon today Khalid al-Fahum, speaker of the Palestine National Council, received Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Bulgarian National Assembly and his accompanying delegation.

Al-Fahum stressed that the PLO is well aware of the circumstances and provocations facing it and that its strategic relations with Syria and its leader, President Hafiz al-Asad, are fateful relations. He added that the support of revolutionary and progressive forces, and the socialist bloc countries is sufficient for achieving victory, regaining the Palestinian people's rights and establishing a Palestinian state.

Todorov reiterated the support of Bulgaria -- the government, people and party -- for the PLO, the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arab people. He stressed the importance of strengthening relations between the two friendly Palestinian and Bulgarian people in such a manner that will serve their common interests and based on friendship and cooperation.

Border Region Visited

AU041940 Sofia BTA in English 1900 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Damascus, 4 May (BTA) -- The Bulgarian parliamentary delegation headed by Mr Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly, which is on a visit to Syria went today to the demarcation line between Syria and Israel on the territory of which the UN forces are stationed.

Several minutes after the arrival of the delegation the meadow on the other side of the wire-netting was filled with people, men and women, adults and young people and children who came from all parts of the Majd ash-Shams settlement who are in the course of two months striking in sign of protest against the annexation of the Golan Heights shouted:

"Welcome," "We are Syrians" and "We will remain Syrians, we will win."

The Bulgarian parliamentarists visited also the liberated from the Israeli occupator town of Al-Qunaytirah which has been destroyed by the Israeli army during its withdrawal in 1914. [as received]

In the honorary book Mr Stanko Todorov wrote that Bulgaria supports the just struggle of Syria and of all the Arab countries including that of the Arab people of Palestine against imperialism and Zionism for the return of the Golan Heights and of all the Arab lands which were occupied by Israel in 1967 as well as for the establishment of an independent Palestinian state.

Today the Bulgarian parliamentary delegation met one after the other Mr Khalid al-Fahum, chairman of the Palestinian National Council, and Mr (Abdul Rahman Burawi), secretary general of the Arab Interparliamentary Council.

YORDANOV DEPARTS ON VISIT TO SOVIET UNION

AU050940 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] At the invitation of Petr Demichev, Soviet minister of culture, Georgi Yordanov, chairman of the Committee for Culture, left for Moscow today.

He was seen off at Sofia airport by Lyubomir Pavlov, chief of the Art and Culture Department at the BCP Central Committee, deputy chairmen of the Committee for Culture and deputy ministers of foreign affairs. Nikita Tolubeyev, Soviet ambassador to Bulgaria, was also present.

LUKANOV-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR TURKEY

AU040924 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0800 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] At the invitation of Turgut Ozal, Turkish state minister and deputy prime minister, a Bulgarian economic delegation led by Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, has left for Ankara.

The delegation was seen off at Sofia airport by Vasil Tsanov, minister of transportation; Ivan Donev, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and by other officials. Yildirim Keskin, Turkish ambassador in Bulgaria, was also present.

Talks Open in Ankara

AU041525 Sofia BTA in English 1442 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Ankara, 4 May (BTA) -- Mr Andrey Lukanov, deputy-chairman of the ministerial council of Bulgaria, arrived today on an official visit to Turkey at the invitation of Mr Turgut Ozal, state minister and deputy-chairman of Turkey.

Mr Andrey Lukanov told the journalists that the economic and trade relations between Bulgaria and Turkey have marked a new positive development after the summit talks between the two countries' heads of states, Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Kenan Evren, which were held at the end of February this year. He expressed hope that the forthcoming business talks in Ankara will give a concrete direction to Bulgarian-Turkish cooperation in a number of economic sectors, in trade and agriculture.

"The good business contacts can be a solid basis for the development of our relations in all the rest of the spheres," Mr Andrey Lukanov said.

In return Mr Turgut Ozal underlined the optimistic attitude of the Turkish Government in relation to the further extension of the economic and trade contacts between the two neighboring countries. He said that Turkey attaches primary importance to her cooperation with the neighbouring states including Bulgaria.

Mr Ozal stressed the import role which the talks between Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Kenan Evren played for the activating of the economic and trade contacts between Bulgaria and Turkey. This morning the first business talks between Mr Lukanov and Mr Ozal was held. At the meeting a review of the economic and trade relations between the two countries was made and a number of ideas and proposals for expanding the trade and for enriching the forms of economic cooperation were discussed.

FILIPOV RECEIVES FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES

New Ambassadors

AU041054 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 30 Apr 82 pp 2, 6

[Text] Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, yesterday received Taha al-Khayrat, the newly appointed ambassador of the Syrian Arab Republic to Bulgaria. Ivan Ganev, deputy minister of foreign affairs, also attended the talks.

Grisha Filipov also received 'Abd al-Husayn (Rafizi), the newly appointed ambassador of the Republic of Iraq to Bulgaria, yesterday. Ivan Ganev, deputy minister of foreign affairs, also attended the talks.

GDR Trade Minister

AU041310 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1300 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] On 4 May Grisha Filipov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Horst Soelle, GDR minister of foreign trade. Khristo Khristov, Bulgarian minister of foreign trade, took part in the meeting.

BOZHINOV RECEIVES IRAQI MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

AU041923 Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Sofia, 4 May (BTA) -- Today Mr Todor Bozhinov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Mr 'Amir Mahdi, minister of agriculture and agrarian reform of Iraq, cochairman of the Bulgarian-Iraqi economic and techno-scientific cooperation committee.

Discussions went on bilateral economic relations and on the possibilities for their expanding. The meeting was attended by Mr Khristo Khristov, cochairman of the committee.

ZHIVKOV CONGRATULATES PHOMVIHAN ON REELECTION

AU041020 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 2 May 82 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the BCP Central Committee has sent the following telegram to Kaysone Phomvihan, secretary general of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPEP] Central Committee:

Dear Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan,

On behalf of the BCP Central Committee I convey to you the most sincere congratulations on the occasion of your reelection to the post of secretary general of the LPRP. We highly appreciate your long revolutionary struggle for national liberation in your country and your indefatigable efforts for the socialist reorganization of Laos, as well as your contribution to the development of relations between our two fraternal countries.

I am deeply convinced that the heroic people of Laos, under the leadership of their militant vanguard and in their close cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries, will implement the decisions of the Third LPRP Congress to the benefit of the working people in the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR].

I am glad that relations between our two countries, parties and peoples are successfully developing upon the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. I can assure you that the BCP is doing and will continue to do also in the future everything within its power for the further consolidation of Bulgarian-Lao friendship and cooperation, for the cohesion of all peace-loving forces against imperialism and war.

I wish you, dear Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, even greater new successes in your highly responsible work devoted to the construction of the foundation of socialism in the LPDR, to the cause of peace and social progress throughout the world.

LEADERS SEND GREETINGS TO AFGHAN LEADERS

AU271430 Sofia BTA in English 1332 GMT 27 Apr 82

[Text] Sofia, 27 Apr (BTA) -- Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council and Mr Grisha Filipov, chairman of the State Council, have wired congratulations to Mr Babrak Karmal, secretary general of the CC of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and chairman of the Presidium of the Revolution Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and to Mr Sultan Ali Keshtmand, prime minister. The message conveys most cordial greetings on the occasions of the fourth anniversary of the victory of the April anti-feudal national democratic revolution.

It is emphasized that for the last four years and in particular at the new stage of the April Revolution the Afghan people led by Afghanistan's People's Democratic Party, in a hard struggle with the forces of the internal counterrevolution and the international reaction, have achieved substantial successes in all spheres of life.

The message reads in part: "The Bulgarian communists and the entire Bulgarian people are solidary with the struggle of the Afghan people for the defense and further deepening of the gains of the April Revolution and resolutely condemn the undeclared war on sovereign Afghanistan.

Bulgaria highly esteems the foreign policy of the democratic people of Afghanistan aimed at friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries, at goodneighborliness and friendship with all progressive and democratic countries in the world, towards peace and international understanding, the message reads.

It is noted that the established fraternal relations and multilateral cooperation between our two parties, countries and peoples have entered a new stage of development and are yielding good fruit. The conviction is expressed in the message that on the basis of the friendship and cooperation treaty between Bulgaria and Afghanistan the Bulgaro-Afghan relations will continue to extend and enrich to the good of the two peoples, in the interest of peace, security and progress in the world.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION MEETINGS HELD IN KAMPUCHEA

AU021929 Sofia BTA in English 1836 GMT 2 May 82

[Text] Hanoi, 2 May (BTA) -- In Phnom Penh the first constituent session of the inter-governmental Bulgaro-Kampuchean Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation Commission ended. An agreement on the setting up of an intergovernmental Bulgaro-Kampuchean Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation Commission, a credit agreement for the 1982-1985 period, an agreement on gratuitous aid and a trade and payment protocol for 1982 were signed.

On the Bulgarian part the documents were signed by Mr Yanko Markov, minister of forestry and co-chairman of the commission and by Mr Simeon Dimitrov, Bulgaria's ambassador to Kampuchea. On the Kampuchean side they were signed by Mr Kong Samol minister of agriculture and co-chairman of the commission and by Mr (Ton Chan), deputy minister of internal and foreign trade.

The Bulgarian delegation was received by Mr Chan Si member of the Politburo of the CC of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and chairman of the Council of Ministers of Kampuchea.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADORS DEPART -- Petur Tanchev, first deputy chairman of the State Council, has received Khalil Mohamed Salim Khalil, Moroccan ambassador to Bulgaria, and presented to him the First Class Madara Horseman Order which was awarded by the State Council for his contribution to strengthening and expanding the Moroccan-Bulgarian relations and on his departure from Bulgaria. Petur Tanchev has also received Guy Boukary-Mory, Benin's ambassador in Bulgaria, in connection with the latter's departure from the country. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1800 GMT 27 Apr 82 AU]

COMMENTARIES ON RECENT EVENTS IN POLAND

Resurgent Dissidence Noted

LD050214 Prague International Service in English 1630 GMT 4 May 82

[(Stephan Babiak) commentary]

[Excerpts] The gist of Monday's statement issued by Poland's parliament is about as follows: If we realistically assess the conditions of our political existence, if we draw appropriate conclusions from past experiences and if we concentrate all our energy on work for the future, we can make headway. The deliberations of Poland's supreme legislative body show that it (should) become a platform associating all those who desire to free Poland from its vicious circle.

There are marked problems as regards the calmness of the atmosphere within the country. Antisocialist elements are again raising their heads in Poland. It is no coincidence that according to reports from Poland people who took part in recent provocative rallies in Warsaw, Gdansk and other towns either emerged from or entered Catholic churches. An illegal radio station under the auspices of Solidarity can be heard again and there are further examples of the activation of forces using the problems of Poland's society for their own aims. In this connection the fact should not be overlooked that instructions on how to disturb the calm atmosphere so badly needed by Poland are being broadcast by hostile radio stations financed by the CIA. Interference in the internal affairs of Poland is again frequent in statements, especially by American politicians. This also applies to United States President Reagan's press conference on Saturday. The reason is obvious: Only a Poland immersed in unrest and internal problems would be an obedient tool of imperialist forces and would divert attention from the dangerous plots against peace hatched on the American side of the Atlantic. The Polish card is again to serve the enemies of detente and peace. For Poland, all this signifies a prolonged national tragedy.

Most Poles Support Sejm

LD050926 Prague CTK in English 0806 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Prague, 5 May (CTK) -- The latest events have shown that the process of normalization of life in Poland will further meet with opposition of the forces hostile to socialism, RUDE PRAVO said today.

Commenting on street clashes in Polish towns in the past few days, the daily's Warsaw correspondent said that in contrast to this it can be seen day by day that an ever greater part of the society actively joins efforts to overcome the phenomena of crisis and does not want to have anything in common with those banking on disruption, chaos and anti-communism.

The first response to the Sejm's (Polish parliament's) statement on national accord proves that a prevailing part of the Polish society accepts this document with satisfaction viewing it as a platform for uniting all social forces in an effort to quickly overcome the crisis, the daily said.

Press Reports

AU040943 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech and Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 3 May, on page 4 in each instance, carry a 400-word Jan Lipavsky Warsaw dispatch on the course of the May Day celebrations in Poland.

Lipavsky opens by saying that in contrast to last year when the May Day rally in Warsaw "took place under the impact of intimidation by antisocialist groups and other groups inimical to the party and the state," this year the Poles could express their "free will" and take to the streets in great numbers.

He notes that in Warsaw more than 200,000 people took part in the May Day rally, which was more than expected and prompted Polish television to extend its live relay. Lipavsky views the "mass participation" of Polish citizens in the May Day celebrations in Warsaw and other places of the republic as "an expression of support for the PZPR in its endeavor for stabilization and overcoming the crisis."

Concluding his dispatch, Lipavsky says: "On May Day antisocialist forces, instigated by Western espionage services, tried to evoke unrest in Warsaw, Gdansk and Wroclaw. The Warsaw Episcopate, which organized special youth masses on this day, also had its share in the aroused emotions. Owing to the thoughtful and purposeful conduct of the security bodies, there were no incidents and the participants in the provocative actions, predominantly young people, gradually dispersed."

The other Czechoslovak dailies of 3 May all report on the Warsaw May Day celebrations but none of them refers to the "provocative action" mentioned by Lipavsky.

STROUGAL RECEIVES SOVIET STATISTIC OFFICE CHIEF

LD042346 Prague CTK in English 1803 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Prague, 4 May (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal received on Tuesday Lev Volodarskiy chairman of the Soviet Central Office of Statistics, currently in Czechoslovakia on a working visit.

Lubomir Strougal acquainted the guest with the chief tasks of the Czechoslovak national economy this year and up to 1985. Both officials stressed the importance of statistics for planning, management and analysis at all levels of national economic management. They appreciated the results of Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation and exchange of experience in the sphere of statistics.

The meeting was also attended by Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Vaclav Hula, chairman of the federal office of statistics Vladimir Micka [as received], and Soviet Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Aleksandr Botvin.

CTK REVIEWS EXPANDING TRADE WITH USSR

LD050138 Prague CTK in English 1716 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Prague, 5 May (CTK) -- The Soviet Union has been Czechoslovakia's major trading partner for over 30 years, the exchange of goods in 1976-80 grew at a faster pace than Czechoslovak foreign trade as a whole and this trend is continuing.

The growing intensity of Czechoslovak-Soviet economic relations is seen on the fact that this year's trade turnover is expected to reach 9,000 million roubles, as against 7,000 million roubles in 1980 and 2,200 million roubles in 1970. Cooperation and specialization in production, particularly in the engineering industry, is to be expanded. Very good results were recorded in the past years in joint development and production and asynchronous electric motors and cooperation in the production of gearboxes. Cooperation with the USSR in the production of equipment for nuclear power plants is literally vitally essential for Czechoslovakia.

Cooperation in finding new sources of raw materials, fuels and energy is great contribution to Czechoslovakia's economy. Under an agreement on cooperation in the construction of the Kiyembay complex producing asbestos, Czechoslovakia supplied the USSR with equipment and consumer goods in 1974-76 and last year obtained 12,000 tons of asbestos. Asbestos supplies in 1982-91 will amount to 14,000 tons annually.

In metallurgy, the USSR will deliver to Czechoslovakia 1.5 million tons of ferrous metals in the 1980's annually in exchange for machines, automobiles, engineering products and consumer goods.

Due to Czechoslovakia's participation in the construction of the Khmel'nitskiy nuclear power plant in the Ukraine, it will obtain part of electricity produced there as early as in 1984. The deliveries will continue until the year [date indistinct]. Further agreements under which Czechoslovakia will take part in the expansion of mining complexes in the Soviet Union are currently being drafted.

KEMPNY AT NATIONAL COUNCIL AWARD MEETING

LD041348 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 4 May 82

[Excerpt] The Czech National Council today presented national awards from the Czech Socialist Republic. Our correspondent Vaclav Klement has a report on the ceremony: In accordance with tradition on the first few days of May, distinguished personalities from the fields of science, technology, culture and art met in the historic old Czech parliament building in the Prague district of Mala Strana. The Czech National Council, on the proposals of the government, paid tribute to the outstanding results of their work by presenting national awards of the Czech Socialist Republic.

Today's ceremony was attended by CPCZ Central Committee Presidium members Czech Prime Minister Josef Korcak, chairman of the Czech National Council Josef Kempny, and by secretaries of the party Central Committee Josef Havlin and Jindrich Polednik and other representatives of political and public life.

In a speech to the award recipients, Comrade Kempny stressed that the presentation of national awards is a sign of respect for creative work which makes an important contribution to fulfilling the demanding tasks set by the 16th CPCZ Congress. The excellent results of the creative activity of award recipients are proof of the great contribution made by the work of scientists and technologists if it is directed at solving concrete problems, and proof of the high acclaim accorded both at home and abroad to the work of our artists because they are profoundly national and base their work on progressive traditions.

NATIONAL FRONT DELEGATION MEETS AFGHAN OFFICIALS

LD042344 Prague CTK in English 1757 GMT 04 May 82

[Text] Kabul, 4 May (CTK) -- Chairman of the Afghan National Patriotic Front Saleh Mohammad Ziray received here Tuesday visiting delegation of the Czechoslovak National Front, led by its Presidium member and deputy chairman of the Czech National Front Miloslav Vacik.

They discussed the prospects of further cooperation between the two countries' national front organizations. The Czechoslovak delegation also met with deputy chairman of the Afghan National Patriotic Front Najmuddin Kawyani. A delegation of the Afghan Committee of the Czechoslovak Society for International Relations, led by its Deputy Chairman Jan Husar, held talks here Tuesday with deputy chairman of the Afghan Council of Ministers, chairman of the Afghan-Czechoslovak Friendship Society Abdol Majid Sarboland and first secretary of the Democratic Organization of Afghan Youth Burhanuddin Ghiasi. The Afghan officials appreciated the development of relations and aid granted to Afghanistan by Czechoslovakia.

REPORT ON LEADERS, GUESTS AT MAY DAY CELEBRATION

AU041145 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 May 82 p 1

[Dieter Bolduan, Helmut Rieck and Wolfgang Spickermann report on May Day demonstration in Berlin]

[Excerpt] On May Day, a day celebrated by the international workers class and all peace-loving men of the globe in the same militant spirit, the demonstration was opened with nine peals from the bell tower of the red town hall. The GDR national anthem was played.

With Erich Honecker on the main platform there were: members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber; Hermann Axen; Werner Felfe; Kurt Hager; Joachim Herrmann; Werner Krolikowski; Erich Mielke; Guenter Mittag; Erich Mueckenberger; Konrad Naumann; Alfred Neumann; Harry Tisch; Paul Verner; Werner Jarowinsky; Guenther Kleiber; Egon Krenz; Guenther Schaboski and Gerhard Schuerer.

Present were Lothar Kolditz, president of the National Council of the GDR National Front; the chairman of the parties closely united in the National Front: Ernst Goldenbaum (Democratic Peasant Party of Germany), Gerald Goetting (CDU), Manfred Gerlach (Liberal Democratic Party of Germany), and Heinrich Homann (NP), deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; other members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee; members of the Presidium of the FDGB National Executive Committee; and members of the Council of Ministers, the Presidium of the People's Chamber and the State Council. Also present were prominent figures of the leadership bodies of other mass organizations: members of the SED Berlin Bezirk leadership as well as of the municipal council of the capital; generals and officers of the armed organs of the GDR including the city commander of Berlin Lt Gen Karl-Heinz Drews.

Guests at the May Day demonstration were: heads of diplomatic missions accredited to the GDR with Soviet Ambassador Petr Abrasimov, doyen of the diplomatic corps; Army General Mikhail Zaytsev, commander in chief of the Group of Soviet forces in Germany [GSFG]; Col Gen Ivan Gubin, member of the Military Council and head of the Political Administration of the GSFG; other high-ranking members of the military; trade union delegations from fraternal socialist countries; and delegations from young national states and capitalist countries.

FOREIGN MINISTER HOLDS TALKS IN ANGOLA

LD041054 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1015 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Luanda, 4 May (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, who arrived for an official visit to Angola on Monday, began his talks on Tuesday morning in Luanda with his Angolan counterpart, Paulo Jorge. Both sides paid tribute in this respect to this high level of bilateral relations and underlined their government's intention to further develop cooperation on the basis of the friendship treaty signed in 1979 by Erich Honecker and Agostinho Neto. Oskar Fischer earlier laid a wreath at the sarcophagus of the first president of the People's Republic of Angola, Agostinho Neto.

Meets With Jorge

LD042356 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1527 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Luanda, 4 May (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer began talks with his Angolan opposite number, Paulo Jorge, and other personages in Luanda on Tuesday. Both men praised the high level of bilateral relations as reflected in the conclusion of over 40 interstate agreements. They affirmed the intention of their parties and governments to expand cooperation for the benefit of both sides.

The treaty of friendship and cooperation, signed in 1979 by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, and Agostinho Neto, then president of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party and president of Angola, provided a firm basis, they said.

The ministers noted the complete identity of their views on the international situation. They referred with grave concern to the worsening of the international situation due to the policy of confrontation and the arms drive by the most aggressive circles of imperialism, specifically the United States.

Minister Fischer paid tribute to Angola's policy which is aimed at peace and security in southern Africa. He strongly condemned the continuing occupation of Angolan territory by the troops of the South African racist regime and the persistent acts of aggression against Angola and the Namibian people.

Minister Jorge expressed thanks for the GDR's long-standing support in the struggle to achieve independence and against the attempts by imperialism, specifically the apartheid regime in Pretoria, to disrupt peaceful construction in Angola and to destabilize the country. Angola will continue to give consistent support to the just struggle of the Namibian people for independence.

STOPH HOLDS FAREWELL MEETING WITH FRG AMBASSADOR

LD041502 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1332 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Berlin, 4 May (ADN) -- Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received Klaus Boelling, head of the FRG's permanent mission, today for his farewell visit.

USSR AMBASSADOR VISITS WEST BERLIN 4 MAY

DW050909 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1730 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Petr Abrasimov, USSR ambassador to the GDR, today visited the historic site in West Berlin's Tempelhof District where the Soviet army of the guards commanded by Gen Vasilii Shukiov had its combat headquarters in 1945. This is where the capitulation of Berlin was signed on 2 May.

On the occasion of the visit by Petr Abrasimov the occupants of the building held a reception which was also attended by communal representatives; Rolf (Elisas), chairman of the West Berlin Society for German-Soviet Friendship; and several members of the clergy.

The Soviet ambassador said that since its founding the Soviet Union has been fighting for the preservation of peace. It is now important to counteract all those forces which intend to plunge the world into a nuclear inferno.

INGE LANGE ADDRESSES LPRP CONGRESS IN VIENTIANE

AU301146 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 Apr 82 p 6

[Report on address of Inge Lange, Politburo candidate member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, at the Third Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] Congress in Vientiane on 28 April]

[Text] "The members of our party and the working people of our country are linked with the LPRP and the Lao people by deep and sincere feelings of internationalist solidarity and unshakable friendship. We are deeply impressed by the steadfast and reliable struggle of your party, so far away from our borders, in Southeast Asia, at the borderline between two world systems, for our common socialist cause," the leader of the SED Central Committee delegation stressed.

Led by the battle-tested Marxist-Leninist LPRP and its general secretary, Kaysone Phomvihane, the Lao people completed the national liberation of the country in the struggle against U.S. neocolonialism and the pro-imperialist puppet regime in the past decade and have started building the bases of socialism. "The Lao people have broken forever with imperialist and feudalist suppression and exploitation, have irrevocably taken their fate into their own hands and are shaping their happy socialist future. In a historically short period the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] has developed into a stable socialist state, a strong bulwark of peace and socialism in Southeast Asia."

The successful development of the LPDR as a socialist state is inseparably linked with the strengthening of the LPRP as a Marxist-Leninist fighting party and its growing influence on the masses. The clear and wise policy of the communists, their determined action in complicated situations created the prerequisites for the great victories of the Lao revolution, Inge Lange stressed.

LPRP Shows the Aim and the Direction of the Struggle

"In the struggle for the victory of socialism the Lao people under the leadership of their Marxist-Leninist party will have to overcome numerous difficult tests and master complicated problems. We are deeply convinced that your people will successfully solve the new tasks set for them because today they themselves are sharing the fate of their home country, because the LPRP gives this struggle aim and direction and because they can always rely on the firm fraternal solidarity of the socialist community, including our GDR."

Inge Lange briefed the Lao communists on the implementation of the decisions of the 10th SED Congress. "Our party has set us the task of more strongly developing the advantage of real socialism and of achieving the necessary important economic performance increase by the comprehensive transition to intensification in the national economy," she said.

"The experiences of our party illustrate that the fraternal alliance with the USSR, with the other fraternal socialist countries, are the basic prerequisites for implementing our economic, social and foreign political goals. In view of the policy of confrontation and intensified armament pursued by U.S. imperialism, the securing of peace has become — today more than ever before — the vital question for entire mankind. The adventurous policy of intensified armament pursued by imperialism, its plans to achieve military superiority must and can be checked and the growing danger of a nuclear war be banned.

Plans of Peace Enemies Doomed To Fail

With the new proposals on a unilateral moratorium for the deployment of nuclear medium-range weapons in the European part of the USSR submitted by Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the Soviet Union has again taken an important initiative for checking the arms race fanned by imperialism. Imperialism must not and will not succeed in preventing the strengthening of socialism and all revolutionary forces and in changing the international balance of power. We are certain that the plans of the enemies of peace and socialism will fail both in Europe and in Southeast Asia and that the forces of peace, national independence and social progress will be triumphant. Our party pays tribute to the policy of the LPDR, the SRV and the People's Republic of Kampuchea, which aims at peace and stability in Southeast Asia, as an important contribution toward reducing international tensions.

The SED and the LPRP, our two peoples and states are linked by firm ties of friendship and solidarity, the stable basis of which are the common ideology, the common tasks and aims, Inge Lange stressed.

"Our party and our people very well remember the visit of the delegation of your country headed by Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane in 1977 to our republic. We can say with great satisfaction that this visit has introduced a new, higher stage in the friendly and solidary relations between our parties and states.

"Today hundreds of young people from your country are acquiring knowledge in the GDR for their future work in building socialism in their home country. Experts from the GDR, among them representatives of the socialist youth association, are implementing their class assignment in the LPDR. They are all making an efficient contribution toward strengthening our fraternal relations. The communists, the entire people of the GDR are in firm fraternal solidarity on the side of the LPRP and the Lao people, as they were in the past. We will continue to grant them universal and efficient support in building the bases of socialism."

ADN REPORTS DELEGATION'S ARRIVAL IN BRASILIA

LD042314 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1917 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Brasilia, 4 May (ADN) -- A delegation of the GDR People's Chamber, headed by Deputy President of the Chamber Gerald Goetting, arrived in Brasilia today on an official visit to the Federal Republic of Brazil at the invitation of the Brazilian Senate. At the capital's airport they were welcome by Senate Vice President Passos Porto.

WEST BERLIN CITIZEN SENTENCED BY BEZIRK COURT

AU041130 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 May 82 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Friday the Schwerin Bezirk Court sentenced Juergen Partusch, resident of Berlin (West), to 6 years imprisonment for crimes under section 105 of the penal code in abuse of the transit agreement. Partusch who has several previous convictions intensively participated in planning and organizing subversive actions against the GDR for purposes of unlawful gain. For the direct preparation of these crimes Partusch established personal relations with the head of the secret service-controlled Lampl gang and had close contact with other criminal associations operating from the FRG and West Berlin. He cooperated with Lampl agent Peter Hermann, who has already been sentenced, in preparing large-scale provocative crimes against the transit agreement in which the customs-sealed trucks were to be grossly abused.

Partusch, who is a drug addict, lived among other things on his incomes from a large-scale organized drug traffic. Before he was detained he had tried to smuggle into the FRG -- in abuse of the transit agreement -- a considerable amount of hashish which was cleverly hidden in the car he used -- a "Peugot" with license plate B-TN 441.

WEST BERLIN RESIDENT DETAINED AT BORDER STATION

AU050909 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 May 82 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On 29 April 1982 GDR security organs caught redhanded and detained Peter Lueders, resident of Berlin (West), at the Drewitz GDR border crossing station. As a paid agent of a criminal association operating from the FRG and West Berlin, he actively participated in subversive actions against the GDR and illegally deviated from the transit route. Preliminary proceedings were instituted and an arrest warrant was issued. The car used for the crime -- an "Opel-Ascona" with license plates B-Y 8635 -- was impounded.

POLAND'S ORZECZOWSKI, DELEGATION ARRIVE 4 MAY

LD041056 Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Budapest, 4 May (MTI) -- Marian Orzechowski, secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee, arrived here today at the invitation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee. In his suite are Jerzy Majka, head of the CC Department of Information; Jadwiga Tkacz, deputy head of the CC Department for Theoretical-Ideological Education; and Jan Lenarczyk, member of the CC Foreign Affairs Department.

Janos Berecz, member of the HSWP Central Committee and head of the CC Foreign Affairs Department, received the guests at Budapest Airport.

KADAR GREETES LAOS' PHOMVIHAN ON REELECTION

LD031824 Budapest MTI in English 1709 GMT 3 May 82

[Text] Budapest, 3 May (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, has greeted in telegram Kaysone Phomvihane, secretary-general of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, on his re-election.

BUDAPEST TV INTERVIEWS FRENCH SOCIALIST LEADER

LD021906 Budapest MTI in English 1715 GMT 2 May 82

[Text] Budapest, 2 May (MTI) -- The political magazine of Hungarian television, "A HET" (THE WEEK), broadcast an interview in its Sunday programme with Lionel Jospin, first secretary of the French Socialist Party, who recently led a delegation on a visit to Hungary.

Jospin stated two reasons why the French Government could not realize certain reforms. The first is that amidst the conditions of capitalist stagnation, recession, France can carry on an economic policy which simultaneously is based on growth and the fight against unemployment only with great difficulties by itself, and what is more the rate of interest policy of the United States restricts the credits necessary for boom. "In order for us to step forward, the differences between the economic conceptions of France and the other capitalist countries should be reduced", said Lionel Jospin, in whose view the other reason is that the trade unions frequently argue with each other, (?albeit) they should play an outstanding role in mobilizing the masses.

In reply to the question whether the strengthening of relations between the HSWP and the French Socialist Party can influence the expansion of inter-state relations, Jospin voiced his hope in the affirmative. He recalled that President Mitterrand - who previously, as first secretary of the French Socialist Party, has already met with Janos Kadar twice - will soon visit Hungary. Jospin referred to the different alliance affiliation and social systems of the two countries, emphasizing that in spite of this "two realistic parties representing the interests of their respective peoples have things to discuss jointly."

In connection why France, which is a political and military large power, does not make initiatives for the detente process to break out of the present standstill, Jospin said: "We are ready for peace, for disarmament proposals", but the Soviet Union and the United States, "the two great powers militarily the strongest have to take the first steps. They should achieve results primarily in Geneva in connection with restricting nuclear means deployed in Europe. The spreading of conflicts must be obstructed everywhere in the world. We, for example, were very much concerned about the events in Poland. We would like for peoples to develop in harmonic way, without having to use force against their demands", said Lionel Jospin.

MSZMP, PCF OFFICIALS MEET IN BUDAPEST 3 MAY

LD040044 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1300 GMT 3 May 82

[Text] Janos Berecz, head of the Foreign Affairs Department of the MSZMP Central Committee, held talks in Budapest with Maxime Gremetz, international affairs secretary of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party [PCF]. Among the topics discussed were relations between the MSZMP and the PCF and the overall international situation.

PPF DELEGATION RETURNS FROM AFGHANISTAN

LD032134 Budapest MTI in English 1705 GMT 3 May 82

[Text] Budapest, 3 May (MTI) -- A Hungarian Patriotic People's Front (PPF) delegation, headed by PPF National Secretary Bela Kovacs, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Solidarity Committee, which had paid a visit to Kabul, returned to Budapest on Monday. The delegation had talks with Saleh Mohammad Ziray, chairman of the Afghan National Patriotic Front and member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, and other senior officials of the front on issues related with the further development of relations between the two organizations.

The delegation was received by Mme Ratebzad, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and chairman of the Peace, Friendship and Solidarity Committee, who expressed thanks for the fraternal solidarity of the Hungarian people and the financial assistance gathered and sent by the Hungarian solidarity committee from the voluntary contribution of the Hungarian people. Present at the talks was Dezso Kiss, Hungarian ambassador to Afghanistan.

The Hungarian delegation attended the central ceremonies held on the national day of Afghanistan and the May Day mass demonstration in Kabul, where Bela Kovacs conveyed the greetings and solidarity of the Hungarian people.

LEADERS MEET NEW AMBASSADOR TO MONGOLIA

LD050140 Budapest MTI in English 1737 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Budapest, 4 May (MTI) -- Karoly Nemeth, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the CC, Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly, Tuesday received Dr Janos Taraba, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Hungary accredited in the People's Republic of Mongolia, who will shortly leave for his station.

BRIEFS

KAMPUCHEAN ECONOMIC TALKS -- Budapest, 29 Apr (MTI) -- The second session of the Hungarian-Kampuchean Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation Committee has ended in Budapest. The negotiating delegations were led by Gyorgy Doro, deputy president of the Hungarian Planning Office, and by Khang Sarin, minister of commerce of the Kampuchean People's Republic, vice-chairman of the committee. The two delegations reviewed the possibilities of expanding the two countries' economic ties and of boosting bilateral trade. Janos Borbandi, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Hungarian section of the committee, received in his office the head of the Kampuchean delegation. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1729 GMT 29 Apr 82 LD]

GOVERNMENT ACTIONS TO COUNTER DISTURBANCES

Military Council Session

LD041716 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Today Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski chaired a session of the Military Council of National Salvation. An evaluation of the current sociopolitical situation was carried out in connection with the recent events.

The decisions necessary in this situation have been made, and the appropriate instructions have been issued.

Warsaw Restrictions on Movements

LD041826 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] The mayor of the metropolitan city of Warsaw today issued an order restricting people's freedom of movement in the period of martial law.

A ban is introduced on the presence of adults in public places from 0000 through 0500 tomorrow, and of youth from 2100 through 0500 tomorrow. This ban does not apply to soldiers on active military service, and functionaries of the Citizens' Militia and other formations set up for protection of public order or public property, employees of emergency and council services with the performance of their duties, persons who are directly returning from, or going to, places of work and hold an appropriate certificate issued by a work enterprise manager who has been authorized by the local commander of the district unit of the Citizens' Militia. In respect of persons who violate this order, direct coercion may be applied by functionaries of the Citizens' Militia, or other formations created for the protection of public order, by taking such persons to the nearest district unit of the Citizens' Militia or escorting them to their place of habitation, irrespective of their responsibility for the performed misdemeanor.

Today's second order by the mayor of the metropolitan city of Warsaw concerns the suspension of activity of all student clubs and discos and all mass entertainment on the territory of the metropolitan city of Warsaw and Warsaw Metropolitan Voivodship.

Restrictions in Szczecin

LD041604 Szczecin Domestic Service in Polish 1510 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Here are some communiques:

Taking into account the safety of the city's inhabitants, the Szczecin voivoda has introduced a curfew in Szczecin as of yesterday, that is, as of 3 May of the current year. The curfew is binding from 2200 until 0500 until further notice.

In connection with a temporary suspension of telephone links it is possible to contact the ambulance and fire brigades in cases of emergency through military and militia patrols.

In accordance with the decision of the Szczecin voivoda as of 4 May of the current year the sale of alcohol has been suspended in the city and in the voivodship.

Also on the decision of the voivoda the sale of liquid fuels for private car owners has been suspended until further notice.

International Telex Cut, Restored

NC041320 Paris AFP in English 1315 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Paris, 4 May (AFP) -- International Telex communications with Warsaw were cut off at 1230 GMT today, sources at the French postal service reported here.

The break-off came after operators at the Warsaw international switchboard stopped accepting calls last night, in the wake of violent anti-government demonstrations in which scores of people were reportedly arrested.

Telex links between AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE and its Warsaw office were re-established at 1315 GMT, after a 45 minute break.

At 1230 GMT sources close to the French postal services had said that international Telex communications with Warsaw were cut.

Warsaw Telephones Restored 5 May

LD050920 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0900 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Following a decision of the minister of communications, in agreement with the minister of internal affairs, telephone links in the capital city of Warsaw were restored this morning.

Walesa Transferred, Strike Planned

NC042241 Paris AFP in English 2235 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Stockholm, 4 May (AFP) -- Lech Walesa, head of the suspended Polish trade union federation Solidarity, has been transferred to a new residence under surveillance near the Soviet border, Swedish radio and television reported tonight.

Quoting a clandestine Polish radio broadcast, it also said Solidarity had called a general strike for May 12 -- commemorating the imposition of martial law in Poland last December 12/13.

Strikes were also planned for May 13, Solidarity representatives in Sweden told AFP.

REPORTAGE ON 3 MAY DISTURBANCES IN VARIOUS CITIES

Disturbances Summarized

LD041852 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] PAP reports that calm is returning after yesterday's street events. It emphasizes that dangerous emotions exploded yet again, recalling the infectious atmosphere which was present in the country before 13 December.

On the day when the Sejm was discussing the continuation of the policy of accord and agreement, the forces which invariably supported and support the policy of confrontation went out on the streets. Exploiting the historic symbolism of 3 May, a group of young hooligans went into action in the early hours of the afternoon.

In the capital's royal square and in front of the Church of St Anna there was a crowd of almost 10,000 at 1600. It mainly comprised school aged youths. After action by the forces of order the groups were dispersed throughout Warsaw, initiating riots and clashes. Hostility and aggression were initially directed against the 1 May decorations which were still visible, and especially against red flags, which were torn up and burnt.

Many stores in the center of Warsaw were (?broken into); in the old town there were attempts to erect barricades. Cars and other objects which were left on the streets were damaged. People gathered near places which were politically sensitive on that day: the royal castle, in which the 3 May celebrations were being held, the party Central Committee building and the Sejm.

There was also violence in some coastal towns. In Szczecin's Victory Square people started to erect a barricade, using benches and street bins for that purpose. A group of hooligans took over a hotel and set it on fire. Several functionaries of the Citizens' militia were injured.

Attacks on the building of the voivodship headquarters of the Citizens' Militia also took place in Gdansk, where a crowd of several thousands tried to take control of the center of the town in the region of the monument to Jan III Sobieski.

Demonstrations on a smaller scale took place in Gdynia and Elblag. Antistate chants and slogans were heard there, and tearing down red flags and white and red flags were part of the accepted routine of the day.

Disturbances and occurrences were also observed in Lublin, Torun, Krakow, Lodz, Bydgoszcz, Swidnik, and several other town during the day.

The militia effectively dispersed the crowds which were breaching public calm. The action aimed at creating events on a great scale, at discrediting the authorities and at returning to the conditions prior to 13 December was broken. A stop was put to a wave of self-indulgent activities which were calculated to spread disquiet and yet more violence. Several hundred of the most aggressive persons were detained. They will have to recall that breaching the duties arising from martial law means being called to account before appropriate organs under summary or expedited proceedings.

Unfortunately, martial law regulations also mean that (?in the intention of the public) which is directed at the protection of public calm, the consequences of the latest events will be felt by the population of those voivodships where a curfew has been reintroduced, the telephone links have been suspended, cultural and sports events have been cancelled and a ban on using private cars and other sanctions have been introduced.

Gdansk Radio Report

LD041438 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] News from the Baltic studio. Street incidents and adventures provoked by groups of youths took place yesterday in Gdansk, Gdynia and Elblag. The city center was a place of unrest in Gdansk. Material losses are not yet known. Telephone communication has not been operating in the tricity area [Gdansk, Gdynia, Sopot] since yesterday.

Disturbance at Gliwice

LD041812 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] A serious disturbance of public order took place after the end of an open-air mass at Gliwice on 3 May. Exploiting young people, and especially students, irresponsible elements brought about street occurrences.

Forces of order, after a warning and appeals, dispersed groups of young people who were gathering at the monument to Adam Mickiewicz. Thirty-eight people were detained. Three hundred people had to show their identity papers.

In connection with these occurrences, the Katowice voivoda, at the proposal of the voivodship defense committee, has ordered that a curfew of 2100 be introduced from 4 May for young people under 18, and for the remaining citizens in the town of Gliwice from 2300 through 0500, that telephone communications in the town be cut from 1600 through 0700, and that the activity of all student circles be immediately suspended.

Szczecin Reports, Comments

LD041704 Szczecin Domestic Service in Polish 1510 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Until late last night groups consisting primarily of young people were disturbing the normal rhythm of life in the city. Marches and gatherings were initiated.

The Baltic studio reporters observed at approximately 1500 that the largest group was near the port gate and then went along Krzywousty Street to Kosciuszki Square. During the march provocative slogans with antigovernment and antistate sentiments were shouted. Traffic in the street was disrupted.

Then the forces of order used water cannons and disabling means in an attempt to disperse the crowd. We could clearly see that this took place only when stones were thrown at the ranks of militiamen. The means employed did not have the desired effect. The demonstrators started to tear up paving stones, to break concrete garbage bins and to throw stones gathered from streetcar tracks.

Passers-by, elderly citizens in particular, who were watching the events augmented the crowd of observers. Several times the forces of order succeeded in dispersing the demonstrators. Normal traffic was also resumed.

However, the groups of young people growing in hysteria -- we use this description with full awareness -- initiated successive clashes with the militia. We saw bottles of petrol appearing in the hands of some of the demonstrators; benches, traffic lights and road signs were demolished. There were many incidents.

However, we can state -- and this was confirmed by talks today in some Szczecin factories -- that in the opinion of our interviewees the events came as a surprise, although some did not conceal that they were expecting a demonstration to be organized in order to cash in on what was happening, bearing in mind what happened the first days of May last year. This was despite the official celebrations connected with the anniversary of the creation of the 3 May Constitution.

Many of our interviewees -- not only those with long experience of life -- stated with a sense of pity that the instigators of the events have ruined in a rather simple way the stabilization already achieved in many spheres of social and political life, and are also dashing the hopes which the recent months have brought to our houses and homes.

It has been most strongly stressed that young people, very young people -- pupils of secondary and primary schools -- participated in the events. Students, that is, those who ought to have mature views on the surrounding reality, were also there.

On the basis of today's observations we are not certain whether the approaching night is going to be completely calm. We have heard opinions more or less to this effect: It was good fun yesterday, let's do it again. How can we allow a situation when the authors of slogans similar to that above implement them and when an unhealthy release of energy could give rise to the opinion of a Polish tragedy, which is so often heard throughout the world? Why? We would like to end this part of the program with this question. Emotion, and most primitive emotion at that, still prevails over reason in our life. It is as if we were on a sinking ship and kept arguing with a neighbor for the seat next to the window.

MEDIA COMMENT ON CAUSES OF 3 MAY DISTURBANCES

Radio Criticizes 'Provocateurs'

LD041500 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0400 GMT 4 May 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] For many people the report about the street clashes in Warsaw and in several other towns on 3 May was, perhaps, as much of a shock as the news of the declaration of the state of martial law in our country. These events, of course, cannot be compared, but after all human psychology reacts with equal intensity to such stressful news.

At that time, at the close of last year, while waiting for what would happen next, together with thoughts about the unknown and still uncertain future, a spark of hope did however appear, a hope of stabilization of the sociopolitical situation, a hope of putting a halt to the agony of the economy, of stopping the avalanche carrying us downward. Week by week the hope of an improvement in the situation gathered strength. The aggravated social tension, abated, concern over whether we were able to oppose the crisis, over whether we could cope with the numerous troubles, despite the unconcealed intentions of internal and external forces, unfavorable and openly hostile to Poland, died down. It turned out to be possible. Step by step, week by week, the rate of the slide into the depths of crisis slowed and after the first and very difficult quarter of this year it was possible to say that we are already in a position to talk about what problems we are capable of dealing with and in what period of time.

The first signs of stabilization have appeared in an economy which is still, after all, out of gear. And yet here, on a day of patriotic thought about Poland, somebody decided to play the patriotic melody off-key, to confuse thoughts and actions which are aimed at achieving national agreement on the issues most important for the country, to disturb the peace in homes, to rock the still unsteady boat of our economy. Why?

Let us put this one question which no adult and thinking person can evade today. There can be no equivocal answer to this question. In the catastrophic situation which our country has been in not for months, but for years, there cannot be a large number of diverse patriotic criteria. The criterion is one and the same for everyone. Every action disturbing the peace in our towns and homes, every action holding back political stabilization, intensifying social tension and delaying the setting of the economy to rights is aimed against the country and society. This is the criterion [word indistinct] which must be applied to evaluate the organizers and provocateurs behind the street clashes, because there simply cannot be any other criterion in this matter.

Organizers Made Mistakes

LD042022 Szczecin Domestic Service in Polish 1510 GMT 4 May 82

[Bogdan Chocianowicz commentary]

[Text] Yesterday afternoon people were led out into the streets of central Szczecin. They were also led out into the streets of Warsaw and several other cities of Poland. In Szczecin they tried to gather crowds opposite churches. However, those who directed the excited mass of people under the temples did not call on them in the name of the Christian credo of love; the noble symbol of universal humanism was brutally abused and used in a chemical way. [sentence as heard] Hatred was evoked among the crowd.

Until yesterday, as late as yesterday, it was possible to have some illusions, some remnants of illusions which emerged from a many-month confusion and impressive brainwashing by aggressive propaganda which appeared under Solidarity. It was possible to delude oneself that the December deliberation in Gdansk and Radom by the close Solidarity staff was not a plot against the state to set a deadline, that it was a question of union matters and not strategy and tactics of antisocialist groupings, and that party members were promised to be hung from lampposts was an innocent figure of speech without any practical significance. Until yesterday it was possible to discuss this while drinking tea. As of yesterday these discussions became meaningless.

It had been decided to lead people out into the streets. People were led out into the streets with full awareness of the possible danger and even the tragic consequences of such a decision.

Yesterday's events ought to be assessed at two main levels. First, at a political level: This was not a peaceful demonstration, this was a march of aggression. The desire to struggle with the party and with the socialist state was being expressed ostentatiously. Disguising the so-called passive resistance or internal emigration was assessed as a superfluous prop. They gambled on confrontation and thus on the ultimate solution which was prevented on 13 December. The alleviation of many martial law regulations especially as far as communications were concerned was exploited. Even a teenage scout can have no doubts that this was an action directed from one center of decisionmaking. And despite the experiences to date they gambled on the weakness of the authorities and also, maybe mainly, on great support from the public.

A twofold mistake has been made. The authorities have appeared to be not so weak and the support of the masses was very different from that expected. The politicians, of very small caliber as it has turned out, mediocre politicians without imagination, did not achieve the confrontation. For what took place yesterday was not a confrontation. It was a sad, maybe even tragic, political adventure. An adventure, and nothing else. An adventure which damages Poland and Poles, and also everybody who took part in it. That is all as regards the political aspect.

The moral aspect of the yesterday's riots is still to be accounted for and is equally pathetic. In the crowd which they managed to gather on the streets there was a predominance of young people, as usual in such cases, people inexperienced in life, politically naive, the easiest to use in adventurous undertakings. They did not hesitate to exploit these naive young people. They did not hesitate to use them in a political game. They used these young people without any scruples and in cold blood.

This is not even a political mistake. This is not even a mistake. This is a political crime which places the heaviest burden of conscience on the people who made decisions about this.

RZECZPOSPOLITA Comment

LD041620 Warsaw PAP in English 1414 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Warsaw, 4 May (PAP) -- The Polish Government paper RZECZPOSPOLITA today published a commentary on street riots in Warsaw yesterday and voiced concern over the fact that groups of youngsters were taking part in the unrest. It charged "those who use young people to disturb public order and push them to street excesses" of continuing "the adventurous policy which had been pushing this country to anarchy before December 13".

"Bitter is the fact that (the latter) did so now that the Sejm has turned to society, to all people of good will, to make efforts to put the idea of national accord into effect," the paper deplored. It termed political cynicism and a provocation the fact that the May 3 Constitution day was used for such ends, pointing out that the authors of the 1791 Constitution "had called for abandoning national divisions and disputes, for prudence and commonsense in saving the Polish Republic".

"Every sober-minded man should realize that for the sake of the common good there is no turning away from the road of (national) accord," the paper said in conclusion, adding that "for the sake of (national) accord, there is need to jointly oppose those who want to disturb peace at our home".

Radio Commentary

LD042158 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1405 GMT 4 May 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] And so the domestic and foreign opponents of socialism have their big story [last two words in English] which has been predicted and awaited for a long time by Western propaganda broadcasting stations.

On 3 May, the 191st anniversary of the birth of the May Constitution, the day when the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic was adopted a resolution on national accord, occurrences and incidents contrary not just to the idea of accord and agreement but also to the elementary sense of realism and rationalism of civic thinking, took place in Warsaw and in several other Polish cities.

If anyone badly wanted Polish affairs and events to return once again to the front pages of world papers and to leading positions in television and radio newscasts, there is no doubt that he has achieved this aim.

At this point, however, the question irresistibly comes to mind: At what price, at whose cost and in the name of whose interests did that person decide to violate -- according to every indication, in an organized way -- the rule of martial law in force, causing many people, above all young people, very young people, to come out into the streets? For a long time now it appears that people have learned nothing in their game for power in Poland, staking not on accord but on confrontation.

It seemed to them that the hand stretched out for accord is a weak hand, that the authorities -- who were spoken of publicly prior to December of last year as being so powerless that one had but to reach for their power -- would not be able to carry out the constitutional duty which rests with them of executing order in the state.

This turned out to be yet another illusion.

It transpires from the official communique that some of the leaders of yesterday's disturbances have been caught and are being held to account under summary procedure. However, it is not those placed under arrest who are most to blame. In the game which is attempted to be played out at the cost of the interests of the nation and the state, it is not they who are principal conductors. Inspiration from Western subversive propaganda centers is clear this time, as is the fact that internal antisocialist forces took advantage of the mood of young people on leaving Warsaw churches yesterday. It is precisely young people that the cynical political gamblers used in an attempt to obliterate the impression that the unity manifested by Poles during the May Day parades must have made on spectators. Desperate opponents of the cooperation of a great majority of Poles made yet another attempt to divert attention from the proceedings of the Sejm session which on the anniversary of the May 3d Constitution was considering the issue of national accord and the question of national culture. This time, too, the fate of young people, used in this way, was indifferent to the inspirators. Thus they attempted to spread the psychosis of destruction at a moment when it is high time to create together in harmony.

Hostility Over, Calm Returning

LD042334 Warsaw PAP in English 2024 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Warsaw, 4 May (PAP) -- The dangerous emotions have erupted again to bring back to mind the explosive situation which we had on our hands before December 13. The day on which the Sejm (parliament) was discussing the continuation of the policy of accord and conciliation saw those forces take to the streets, which before and now have invariably reacted to this policy with a policy of confrontation.

Having taken advantage of the historic symbolics of May 3, groups of adventurists -- in majority young people -- started their actions in early afternoon. In Warsaw, the crowd swelled to nearly 10,000 at 1600 hours on the Zamkowy Square and outside St Anne's Church. School youths preponderated among the crowd. The riot police dispersed the crowd which scattered all over Warsaw to kick up street battles and brawls in some places -- which as the course of the events indicated -- were pre-planned.

Open hostility and [words indistinct] conspicuous May Day decorations, especially red flags, which were torn down and burnt.

Windows were shattered in many shops in downtown Warsaw. Demonstrators attempted to put up barricades in the old town. Automobiles were damaged, as were other objects left out in streets. That it was a pre-planned action to run for a longer time is best indicated by an incident in the old town district: young people were seen around there with buckets, (?blankets) and food, heading for the church of the Paulite church.
[as received]

The clashes reported from some other sea-coast towns were also stormy in nature. Barricades were also put up in Szczecin on the Victory Square. Groups of hooligans seized a hotel and put it to a torch. Several militiamen were injured. The building housing the voivodship PUWP committee in Gdansk was attacked. A several-thousand strong crowds tried to overrun the town's centre in the Jan Sobieski Monument area. The demonstration in Gdynia and Elblag were smaller in scope and intensity. Anti-state slogans were chanted and a red, as well as red-and-white-flag-tearing-down spree was the order of the day.

Disturbances in Lublin were of a relatively broad scope. They were provoked by high school youths in organized groups. Part of the academic youth took to aggressive actions in Torun. Unrest and clashes were also reported from Krakow, Lodz, Bydgoszcz, Swidnik and from a couple of other localities although they did not turn into more serious disturbances everywhere.

The Monday events showed another significant and striking coincidence. In the first days of May, substantial relaxation of martial law went into effect. Recommending the proclamation of these relaxations, the Martial Council of National Redemption simultaneously ordered the state organs to firmly counteract the violation of the binding martial law regulations. The organizers of street riots and adventures apparently forgot or did not want to remember about this element, [word indistinct] that the patient attitude showed by the law enforcement organs on May Day - when a rehearsal of the present excesses was presumably made in the striving for the violation of the labour day celebrations - meant weakness or indecisiveness.

The law enforcement organs effectively dispersed the crowds which disturbed the public order. A few hundred most aggressive people were detained to be tried under summary or speeded-up procedures.

Unfortunately, martial law requirements and regulations also provided for the fact that, in the name of general prevention aimed at the protection of the public calm, the consequences of the latest adventures will also fall on the residents of those voivodships (provinces) in which the curfew was reimposed, telephone communications were cut, the cultural and sports events were suspended, private cars were banned and other sanctions introduced.

A groundwork for optimism has been provided by remarkably (?greater) participation of the society in the patriotic celebrations which took place on that same day all over Poland. Wreaths and flowers were placed at monuments to outstanding Poles (?and) patriotic actions. The political groups arranged gala meetings and concerts. The civic committees of national rebirth were growing even more active. The "days of education, book and press" were inaugurated all across the nation. Worker crews turned out for work nationwide. Quiet is returning also to the streets.

PAP Commentary on Incidents

LD042234 Warsaw PAP in English 2055 GMT 4 May 82

["PAP commentary on incidents in Warsaw (by PAP commentator Eugeniusz Gus)" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 4 May (PAP) -- On the 1st and 3rd of May also those people took to the streets who wish that the martial law last as long as possible and that it become harsher rather slacker. [sentence as received] Although this sounds paradoxically, like an absurd, one can hardly come to a different conclusion after thinking over the issue of violations of public order.

This concerns especially clashes in the streets on 3rd May which were plain hooliganism in some places. I saw youngsters (the demonstrators were mostly young people) who blocked traffic in the city center (?shattered) cars and tore down red flags.

It is an obvious fact that the rigours of martial law are being gradually eased. It is also a fact that the latest decisions in this respect taken shortly before 1 of May were the farthest-reaching moves of all going in the direction of easing the martial law. This is how they were appraised even by Western mass media and the Western politicians asked about them. The primate of Poland, Jozef Glemp, said in Rome that "we see the beginning of normalisation in that."

As if wishing to totally play down the significance of these moves, inspirators, opponents of socialism, are mobilising people, and the young ones in particular, to street excesses. This seems to be their last reserve as it had [word indistinct] the young people, often [word indistinct] high schools, who had made various excesses also before December 13.

They are fully aware of the fact that street disturbances cannot have a positive influence on the further easing of martial law, that they will make discussion on the future shape of trade unions more difficult, that they also result in international reactions unfavourable for (?Poland). The excesses will also probably not facilitate the continuation of releasing the remaining internees. A greater disservice could not have been rendered to all those who, in the complicated situation of Poland, cherish the hope for further normalisation and national accord.

The extreme wing of Solidarnosc which became its curse after August [word indistinct] has thus reappeared confirming that it has quickly forgotten the lesson it was given on 13 December, 1981. This additionally testifies to an exceptional political immaturity and irresponsibility of those people.

Dialogue is our road and chance. A spectacular symbol of it was the successive Jaruzelski-Glemp meeting. There are, however, some who prefer to create obstacles for this dialogue and react with hostile cries to the recent release of 1,000 internees and other decisions markedly easing the martial law. Those people feel well only in conditions of confrontation, but the society, tired of all this, has had sufficiently many occasions to learn of the ominous consequences of the strategy of confrontation.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY Editorial

LD050926 Warsaw PAP in English 0804 GMT 5 May 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 5 May (PAP) -- The Warsaw newspaper ZYCIE WARSZAWY said in an editorial comment today that "those who were calling for the gatherings and those who, while keeping a safe distance abroad, hailed the calls on the air, had taken on their conscience a terrible responsibility for the incitement to the events which at all times threatened with bloodshed, which might become a detonator of an incalculable tragedy.

"Luckily, this time such tragedy did not take place. Yet, people were bruised and injured, mostly among militiamen. There were detained people who would be brought to court, there were sore eyes of residents of the entire city districts where clouds of tear gas were hanging over, there were material losses, and finally there were the distaste and the feeling of having been wronged among an overwhelming part of society and residents of other cities hurt by the re-imposition of martial law rigours without their own guilt, pointed out ZYCIE WARSZAWY.

SEJM SESSION 4 MAY DISCUSSES DEMONSTRATIONS

Szczepanski on Disturbances

LD041658 Warsaw PAP in English 1425 GMT 4 May 82

[Excerpt] Warsaw, 4 May (PAP) -- Deputy Jan Szczepanski, chairman of the established Social and Economic Council -- at the Polish Sejm was the first to take the floor today, on the second day of the present two-day parliamentary debate.

"We cannot continue our debate without referring to developments which took place in Warsaw and some other towns yesterday. How the situation has changed since the time Deputy Prime Minister Rakowski delivered his speech, how will the government react to the new situation? Awaiting the government's information, [word indistinct] raise some questions as today's meeting of the Sejm is a serious test of its possibilities of defining the situation in Poland", Professor Szczepanski said.

"What happened yesterday gives an impression that a part of citizens, and primarily young people, is determined for confrontation rather than the policy of accord. If somebody makes up his mind to fight he must be aware of the fact that fight leads to creating and strengthening hostile images of the enemy and this makes the policy of agreement and accord still more difficult", the deputy [word indistinct]. "He who decides to fight must clearly realize what its aims are, what chances he has for a success in such a confrontation," he said.

"This question must be raised primarily by the opposition. One should, however, clearly separate opposing groups which might have been formed irrespective of Solidarnosc union form Solidarnosc itself [sentence as received]. One should remember that in Solidarnosc there were millions of people who cared very much about the fulfillment of ideas of social justice, respect for dignity, joint participation in taking decisions on public issues, ideas written on the banners of socialism", Professor Szczepanski went on.

"Both the government and the Sejm should continue the policy of agreement especially now, in spite of what happened yesterday. This is our duty of deputies, the duty of the PUPP and other political parties, of all the groups represented in this parliament. There is no other reasonable policy in spite of all the attempts to break it. For one should examine also this hypothesis that those demonstrations were aimed against the policy of conciliation and accord and organized by groups which do not care about that accord", the deputy continued.

"In spite of all the demonstrations the Sejm should continue what it took upon itself, and primarily the setting up of legal bases for the reform", the deputy said and voiced hope that the Social and Economic Council would become a factor which would contribute to exact diagnosis of the state of the society making it possible to forecast the society's response to the policy of the government.

Interior Minister's Report

LD041812 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 4 May 82

[Report by Internal Affairs Minister Czeslaw Kiszczak delivered at the 4 May Sejm session in Warsaw -- recorded]

[Text] Citizen Marshal, may it please the house: I wish to inform the Sejm that yesterday serious street incidents took place in Warsaw and also in Gdansk, Szczecin, Elblag, Torun, Lublin, Krakow and Gliwice. Excesses on a smaller scale or unsuccessful attempts to organize such excesses took place in several other towns.

The incidents proceeded under slogans of hostility toward the authorities of the socialist state. From several hundred to several thousand people took part in them. A decisive majority of them were young people, in particular pupils of secondary schools and students. In several cases the demonstrations were accompanied by vehicles being set on fire, stores being damaged and looted and windows being smashed. There were attempts to set public utility objects on fire. Citizens Militia functionaries who intervened were attacked.

The most serious incidents took place in Warsaw. For several hours the forces of order were dispersing the aggressive groups of demonstrators. Calm was restored in the capital in the late hours of the evening. Fresh incidents took place again today in Szczecini.

I would also like to recall that illegal demonstrations also took place on May Day. However, the instigators failed for the events did not assume considerable scope. While millions of workers celebrated May Day the adventurers tried by organizing a counter-demonstration to desecrate this beautiful tradition. May Day processions have been and still are disrupted in various countries, but that is by the police of reactionary regimes and by fascist hit-squads.

We have to state with pain and anger that in People's Poland there are groups of juveniles who pull down and trample on the workers' red flags. The enemies of socialism have succeeded in filling some young people with such hate that they insult the symbol of their fathers' and grandfathers' struggle for a better world and the fulfillment of mankind. In principle the forces of law and order refrained from active intervention in these May Day counterdemonstrations in order not to disturb the dignity of the day and its holiday mood. The instigators of the excesses presumably took that to be a sign of indecision or weakness by the authorities. They ignored the reminder issued on 2 May 1982 by the Ministry of Internal Affairs as regards the ban, which is in force under martial law, on holding gatherings without appropriate permission.

We did not succeed in cooling down by persuasion the sowers of anxiety because destabilization of relations in Poland is their deliberate intention.

On 3 May disturbances were created in the afternoon and evening. They were also based on a quite similar scenario. This is one of the proofs that there was a homogenous inspiration.

Frequently the beginning of marches and demonstrations was connected with the emergence from churches after the end of masses. We do not believe that it is the intention of the church authorities to encourage these actions because, as Deputy Prof Jan Szczepanski said in today's Sejm debate, a demonstrating crowd easily changes into a destroying crowd.

This is being confirmed by the painful experiences from our recent past. We should all bear this in mind. Unrest in the streets is also not conducive to the church's discharge of her religious mission. It does not serve her interests.

The recent events have been inspired by the enemies of socialism. These forces openly demonstrate their existence and also their destructive plans and intentions. The incidents on 1 and 3 May were preceded by an intensive distribution of leaflets inciting excesses. The repeated attempts to organize a counterrevolutionary conspiracy are conducive to unrest. There is also overt external support received by the enemies of socialism. The activities of Radio Free Europe are no longer confined to the concept of deceitful propaganda sowing political hatred. This broadcasting station simply inspires conspiracy through issuing instructions. It promotes scenarios for riots.

The strings linking the masters with the individuals organizing street excesses are only too visible. At the source of the mechanism connected with leading groups of unruly youth into the streets of Polish cities we spot a political scheme of important dimensions.

The plans of imperialism contained and still contain the destruction of socialism in our country in order to destabilize the whole socialist community. There can be no doubt that this could happen only at the expense of an incalculable tragedy of our nation. On 13 December 1981 we thwarted these plans. Their authors, however, still do not want to abandon them. In addition to economic sanctions intended to increase the Poles' dissatisfaction with their material living conditions, in addition to propagandistic aggression, the incitement to street riots also constitutes the inflammation of the Polish trouble spot.

Some Western press journalists simply betray in their publications, without any embarrassment, plans to turn the Poles into an instrument of foreign interests. The May offensive against our socialist state arises also from the anxiety that the Polish trouble spot was becoming calm, that the possibilities of influencing it were waning.

Our internal situation is characterized by the progress of stabilization. Life is beginning to be increasingly normal. The continued relaxation of the martial law rigors is proof of this. Recently we have recognized as possible the lifting of the curfew, the release of a considerable number of internees, and other facilities and relaxations. The policy of the authorities is marked not only by the gradual restoration of normal conditions of life. We boldly reach out into the future.

The programmatic assumptions of the Ninth PZPR Congress, the official declarations of the state authorities and of the Military Council of National Salvation are being consistently implemented. The economy is being reformed. Democratic institutions and mechanisms are being developed. Political life is being enriched. The political base of government is being broadened. Civic committees for national renewal bear the seeds of national accord. Laws concerning the cultural and scientific life of the country, which form an item of the Sejm's session, constitute yet another manifestation of the democratic transformations. The first favorable economic symptoms have also appeared. Social awareness is inclined toward reconciliation and a search for solutions good for the country in a calm dialogue. Fever, obstinacy, political hatred remain outside the mainstream of our public life.

All these phenomena which make the majority of sensible citizens happy are worrying to our enemies. May Day, when the red of socialism consolidated with the national colors symbolized the political orientation of millions of working people, irritated them. All this stimulated our enemies to destructive counteractions. It is inconvenient for them that the Polish question began to disappear from their sensational press headlines. Or maybe what is wanted is for our problems to eclipse the shameful and troublesome conflict of the Malvinas or of other postcolonial leftovers.

This is the underlying cause of the street disturbances in our cities and their political internal and external mechanism. However, please do not try to find in my words a note to minimize what has taken place in Poland in the last few days, especially yesterday.

Forces which are very powerful are behind the attempts to maintain our country in a state of disease. And the awareness that even if only some of our young people are susceptible to hostile agitation is very painful. Apart from that, it is painful that some teachers and parents do not teach them to understand well Polish collective interests and respect for the socialist state; consequently the young people are easy to provoke and use in riots and street incidents.

The forces of order could not tolerate the fact that on 3 May the most fundamental norms of social life were violated. This time counteraction had to be decisive, although only the necessary means of enforcement were used in situations and only to a necessary extent. Unfortunately, the aggressive feelings of rioting groups on the streets of Warsaw especially and in other places too were considerable.

In Warsaw 50 functionaries of the Citizens' Militia who were fulfilling their duties were injured, five of whom required hospital treatment. A total of 72 militiamen was injured in the country. Ten of them are now in hospitals. Those who participated in the incidents were also injured, but it is not yet possible to establish their number. In Warsaw 271 persons were detained including the leaders of the incidents or particularly aggressive disturbers of the peace. The detainees include 47 pupils and 54 students. Throughout the country 1,372 very active participants in the incidents were detained. All the guilty will be dealt with accordingly.

Law and public order have been guaranteed. And this will always take place whenever anyone tries to organize street incidents or other hostile phenomena in Poland. We will ensure peace in Poland. Let no one entertain any illusions to the effect that he will be able to organize with impunity this sort of demonstration in our cities or that such a plan will gain wider social support in Poland.

It is also worth bearing in mind that every attempt at sowing unrest only increases social costs and delays in the normalization processes. Following yesterday's events the voivodas and city mayors, in accordance with their prerogatives, have issued in several cities the necessary order instructions, including the restoration of some earlier lifted restrictions of martial law.

May it please the house: We realize that a very small section of the community is taking part in the incidents. Unfortunately, the exacerbation and the temporary restoration of certain earlier lifted restrictions of martial law affect the general public which, of course, does not approve of the excesses.

But the measures of order are necessary precisely in order to ensure social peace. They are being embarked upon in the interest of the general public, in defense of its safety, for the stability of the state and for conditions for continuing the reforms. I ask you please to understand this intention.

The working class, the majority of working people, are opposed to street disturbances and are striving for our affairs to be settled in peace and a fruitful dialogue. The instigators of acts contrary to our national interest must feel their isolation and the disapproval of the community for their acts. The community must defend itself also with its own resources against groups which present a threat to its interests. The truth that those educators of young people who incite them to political irresponsibility do not deserve to be the guides of young people and contrary to their vocation are pursuing an anti-educational role must become particularly clear.

The Military Council of National Salvation and the Government of the Polish People's Republic do not intend to modify their policy under the influence of various incidents. We will not allow ourselves to be provoked into this by foreign centers which do not want accord and renewal to progress, and peace and stabilization not to exist in Poland. We will proceed along the path of reforms, democratization, dialogue and reconciliation. We are counting on the understanding of all patriotic forces.

Precisely after the latest experiences, I want to repeat most emphatically the words uttered by Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski here in the Sejm on 25 January of this year: We will fight uncompromisingly the enemies of the socialist state, leaders of anarchy and instigators. However, we resolutely reject revenge and the settling of accounts. We will be loyal to this line. We will be resolute in fighting everything that presents a threat to it.

Thank you for your attention.

Education Minister Regrets Unrest

LD042256 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 4 May 82

[Excerpt] During today's Sejm session a speech was delivered by Minister of Education, Higher Learning and Technology Benon Miskiewicz. Here is an excerpt from his speech:

[Begin recording] Citizen Speaker: May it please the Sejm! The report by the minister of internal affairs induces me to express my regret at the fact, that at the time when the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic is debating a bill on culture and higher education, an irresponsible group of the student community has come out against the state, thus offending the dignity of the house.

Regarding this with great sorrow, I consider that we are obligated to bring the guilty parties to account. [end recording]

Report on Sejm Speeches

LD041554 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 4 May 82

[By unidentified correspondent at the Sejm building]

[Text] Good afternoon ladies and gentlemen. The Sejm will resume its deliberations in a few minutes following a 2-hour break. In accordance with the suggestion made by Jan Szczepanski at the beginning of today's debate, it is expected that a government representative will inform the deputies about the current situation in the country following yesterday's well-known events in Warsaw and several other towns.

Returning to the debate, I'll remind you that the debate which started yesterday evening on the reports about the government's policy in the sphere of science and culture and about the draft bills that were presented to the chamber continued at 0900 today. The bills in question include: a draft statute on the National Council of Culture, a bill on the fund for the development of culture and a bill on higher education. Twelve deputies have participated in the discussion so far. They touched upon many problems concerning the most essential interests of science and national culture without avoiding more general reflections which, on the surface, seemed to go beyond the subjects of the debate. We have already reported those discussions in the previous bulletins.

Before the Sejm resumes its debate this afternoon, I will quote the most important thoughts and formulations of the last three speakers in this morning's debate. Deputy Edmund Osmanczyk's expose, which as usual was listened to with great attention by the entire chamber, emphasized that each nation's culture starts with work and law and ends with lack of diligence and disrespect for work. Culture is a nation's work as much as it [words indistinct] if we are paying tribute to the Sejm today to the 3 May Constitution, we are doing so above all to the monument of the culture of law which is worthy of our nation.

What has happened to us, Deputy Osmanczyk continued, has been and still is the most profound drama of People's Poland. It has not become and still is not a tragedy because our army has taken the responsibility for the entire country, and Wojciech Jaruzelski has personally taken the most severe burden of this responsibility. Retaliation and settling accounts -- no matter from which side they come -- are the defeat of the nation because they mean the end of law and order. Lack of diligence, no matter which slogan comes into being, means the defeat of the nation because it means the end of the development of the public and of the state. Deputy Edmund Osmanczyk said that as long as those most fundamental principles of political culture are neither generally understood nor generally respected, we are going to feel some paralysis in all spheres of the state's life, in the economic, social and cultural spheres.

Deputy Rudolf Bachala, from the Polish Catholic and Social Union spoke during the debate. He emphasized that the integrating role of culture is gaining particular attention during the current situation. The deputy assessed the following as the most fundamental features of Polish culture: respect for different views, its deep roots in Christian tradition, and the fact that Poland is a traditional area of a meeting for two great circles of European culture, Latin-Roman and Greek-Byzantine. At the same time, for decades Poland has been a meeting place of a society which has its roots in Christian tradition and the Marxist sociopolitical system. The results of this meeting can be of decisive significance for us. Deputy Rudolf Bachala assessed that the most important regulation in the draft statute about higher education in the article which guarantees academic freedom and the acceptance of the fact that the Polish public is of pluralistic nature.

And finally, Deputy Jadwiga Cichocka, from the ZSL, dealt in her speech with the problem of ensuring access to and participation in culture by children and young people. Preparing young people to play social roles is the most important duty of the mature generation. The complexity and urgency of this task was confirmed by yesterday's events in which young people, among others, participated on the streets of several towns. The deputy subsequently (?dealt with) culture's tasks in upbringing, assessing that the activities which make it impossible for the mechanisms evoked by economic reform to restrict access to cultural achievements, especially in rural circles, require particular attention.

After this speech, there was a break in the Sejm deliberations. The chamber will resume its session in a few minutes. We will broadcast the next report in the 1600 bulletin.

Afternoon Session Speeches

LD042226 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Once again, good day to you from the seat of the Sejm. Problems of national science and culture, understood broadly in an historical aspect, as well as the needs and possibilities of today dominate the deputies' debate which has been going on since the morning hours here in the plenary sessions hall of the Sejm.

I will remind you that the starting point for the discussion is information about government policy in the area of science and culture, presented yesterday to the chamber by Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski, as well as the reports of Sejm commissions on three act drafts: on the National Culture Council, on the Culture Development Fund and the office of the minister of culture and art, and on higher education.

Up to now, 19 speakers have taken part in the debate. After the lunch break seven deputies spoke: Zbigniew Bialecki, Romuald (Bukowski), Jozef Kortiuk and Jan (Przymanowski). There was talk about the popularization of culture, about architecture, about protection of historical monuments, about rural education, the Culture Fund, problems of visual arts milieux, about higher education, about readership, books and textbooks editions, finally about the superior and integrating role of national culture and its significance in the life of the nation. That is an enormous range of problems, and it is difficult to find this surprising, because for the first time our Sejm has devoted its session almost in its entirety to national culture, which acquires additional, symbolic meaning on the anniversary of the 3 May Constitution. The debate goes on. We are still expecting information from a government representative concerning the current situation in the country, after the known events yesterday in Warsaw and other cities.

The agenda also provides a point concerning a change in the membership of the Council of State.

Resolution on Culture

LD042246 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 4 May 82

["Text" of 4 May resolution of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic -- read by announcer]

[Text] The Sejm of the Polish People's Republic, with consideration for the significant role of culture in the life of the nation, considers the fulfilling of cultural needs as an essential and urgent task in the state's socioeconomic activities. The strengthening of the standing of culture should be served by the National Culture Council [Narodowa Rada Kultury] and the Culture Development Fund [Fundusz Rozwoju Kultury]. The Sejm considers it indispensable for the development of culture that the government should present a long-range development program of national culture, and draft acts on the popularization of culture and on amendments of the act on the protection of cultural goods and on museums, and should also undertake work on legal acts connected with the economic reform in the area of culture.

The Sejm acknowledges the government activities for the development of culture and the Polish language, improvement in the Polish book situation, and for making it possible for children and youth to participate more broadly in the national culture. The Sejm will give special care to these areas. The Sejm recognizes the urgent need to investigate the indirect threats, which may be caused by phenomena accompanying the economic reform, to the development of creativity, popularization of culture and protection of the national heritage. The undertaken activities should strengthen the position of culture and ensure general access to its goods.

The Sejm of the Polish People's Republic asks that all social milieus, and especially the creators and activists of culture, should consolidate unity and a permanent national accord while carrying out their responsibility for developing Polish culture and creating its new values.

Laws on Science, Culture

LD042258 Warsaw PAP in English 2008 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Warsaw, 4 May (PAP) -- Following a two-day debate, the Polish Sejm (parliament) passed today three vital laws, long awaited by the circles of science and culture.

A law on higher education regulates the activity of Polish schools of higher learning representing about 70 percent of Poland's scientific and research potential.

Having as a basis the social draft of the law's shape as well as the government's suggestions, the law, after 5 months of the Sejm's work on it, has integrally combined the features of the two versions. It emphasizes the self-governing nature of the entire system of civil higher education, granting to the Main Council of Science and Higher Education the position of a supreme elective organ of the academic community, possessing decision-making powers (as regards the direction of research and principles of organization of studies) and opinion-giving rights.

The law regulates, among other things, the hitherto controversial issue of entrance examinations eliminating the notion of preference and imposing on the government the duty of organizing free-of-charge forms for preparing for entrance exams to higher schools those candidates [words indistinct] assistance. The law also creates the possibility to attend lectures for these young people who have successfully passed entrance examinations but have not been admitted to a university due to the lack of places. The permission depends on the authorities of a higher school.

[Words indistinct] To the students the right to organize meetings and rallies on the school premises but forbids protest actions as students do not belong to the employee community. Ensuring the principle of the elective nature of all the organs of a higher school, the law entrusts the election of a rector to higher schools themselves. The rector will be elected either by the senate or by an electoral collegium in indirect elections.

The minister of higher education and technology will have the right to veto the result of the election within 14 days. He can submit his veto after having consulted the chief National Council of Science and Higher Education.

A law on the national council for culture and the Culture Development Fund calls the council into being as an opinion and advice giving body operating at the prime minister's office and appointed by the prime minister for a three years' term. The law also the fund in which the culture's share in the state's budget incomes will be defined as a constant percent of the pay tax. The law marks an essential step forward in the socialization of the processes of managing and controlling the affairs of the state's cultural policy, and makes the entire society responsible for the financing of the development of culture preventing it from being used as the chief object (?for) economizing.

A law on the office of the minister of culture and art defines his tasks in the area of cooperation with social representatives of creative milieus, socio-cultural associations and social organizations, and grants to him the coordinator's powers for the entire sphere of national culture.

Szczepanski Relieved of Post

LD041754 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 4 May 82

[Excerpt] The Sejm has passed the acts on the National Culture Council, on the Culture Development Fund, on the office of minister of culture and art, and on higher education.

The Sejm has also granted a request by Deputy Jan Szczepanski to relieve him from the function of member of the Council of State, in connection with his appointment as chairman of the Socioeconomic Council at the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic.

In voting, with 1 vote against and 18 abstentions, the Sejm recalled Deputy Prof Jan Szczepanski from the membership of the Council of State.

With this, a few minutes after 1900, the session has ended.

PRESS SPOKESMAN ON PUBLIC'S VIEW OF MARTIAL LAW

LD051016 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0900 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] 5 May, (PAP) -- It appears from data on the possession of the public opinion research center run by Polish Radio and Television that since 13 December 1981, public feelings have changed considerably, Jerzy Urban, government press spokesman, told a TRYBUNA RABOTNICZA journalist. The conviction is growing among a considerable part of society that the introduction of martial law was necessary and that current policy is being directed for the good of the country. There is a determined minority in society which has become still more stubborn in denying reality, and dialogue with this section is impossible. There is an isolated group of people who are full of hate and negativism, rejecting everything that is proposed by the government and party. It can be said that trust in the authorities is growing. The standard of living is the main influence on people's attitudes to political leaders.

There is a section of society which fails to take much into account. Unfortunately, this includes many young people, the dialogue with whom has been broken off. It must be restored. The main chance is to convince them not by words, but by facts showing Poland's development, showing that democratic institutions will develop and that self-management will increase. The voices claiming that the hopes of a renaissance are dead will then be silenced, Minister J. Urban said.

WARSAW BODY APPEALS FOR SUPPORT FOR ACCORD

LD042118 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] The council of the civic committee of national rebirth and cooperation of Warsaw's Wola District today appealed to workers and employees of enterprises and institutions, to school and academic youth and to the district's inhabitants to demonstrate support for the social need for accord, peace and order, uninterrupted work, normal functioning of our life and respect for the law.

These words, though directed to the citizens of Wola, are also addressed to everyone who desires normalization and the forming of an atmosphere of dialogue and accord.

1982 DRAFT BUDGET REVENUE, SPENDING OUTLINED

LD041252 Warsaw PAP in English 1130 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Warsaw, 4 May (PAP) -- A draft state budget for the present year prepared by the Finance Ministry envisages a deficit of about 368,000 million zlotys i.e. a deficit thrice exceeding the last year's one. This fact is determined in the first place by the growth of prices.

The budget incomes are estimated at some 2,250,000 million zlotys (1,341,000 million in 1981) and the spendings at about 2,619,000 million zlotys (1,466,000 million in 1981). The chief source of the budget incomes will be the payments made by enterprises, which are estimated at some 1,499,000 million zlotys. These estimates, however, are not very certain. The income tax should add to the budget about 430,000 million zlotys, whereas the turnover tax should bring some 670,000 million zlotys.

An additional source of incomes will be the property tax paid by enterprises and money from state fund of professional training, to be partly taken over by the budget. Two-thirds of total of 1,500,000 million zlotys obtained from enterprises will be used to finance the economic activity. In spite of the considerable rise in prices not all the enterprises and industrial branches are yielding profit.

Food will continue to be the most heavily subsidized (?department) -- with meat and its products accounting for 66,000 million zlotys, cereals for 41,200 million zlotys and dairy products for 76,000 million zlotys. Subsidies will also go to produce used in farming, in particular mineral fertilizers, fodders, farming machines and tools.

Social security spendings are going to increase more than four and a half times to 346,000 million zlotys out of which 234,000 million zlotys account for the value of compensation money paid in connection with price rises to persons obtaining family allowances as well as old age and disability pensions. Spendings on education, culture, art, environmental protection, tourism, recreation and social welfare will total 450,000 million zlotys and will be by 88 percent higher than last year. Spendings on state administration will increase only slightly.

A chance to balance the budget, or at least to [word indistinct] the deficit, lies in the planned unrecurrent stabilization loan to be drawn by the state from self-reliable and self-financed enterprises. The budget would thus take over part of the profit retained by enterprises after they have paid the income tax. This part would not, however, exceed 30 percent. The loan would be paid back in three years' time, beginning from 1984.

PLANNING OFFICIAL VIEWS FOREIGN DEBT OPTIONS

LD042344 Warsaw PAP in English 1417 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Warsaw, 4 May (PAP) -- "It is no secret that this year Poland should repay nearly 11 billion dollars of principal and interest, while her exports to hard currency countries can be expected to reach only about half of that total," Stanislaw Dlugosz, deputy chairman of the Planning Commission told DZIENNIK LUDOWY in an interview. "Therefore there is a need this year for negotiations with creditor countries and banks similar to those held last year.

Mr Dlugosz admitted there was another solution to the problem, namely a declaration of insolvency by Poland. But he termed this approach "extreme" and left no doubt that Poland did not want to resort to it. "A declaration of insolvency is never to be recommended," said he. "Poland has worked for her good standing in the world for too long, although this standing has been lately severely, though temporarily, weakened. A declaration of insolvency by Poland would add to this weakening, would mean that we do not honour our obligations. In fact we do want to meet them only we have to agree with our creditors on the timetable of annual payments so that our economy is able to maintain balance."

"It is more rational to sit down and talk and find a realistic solution which would enable Poland to meet her obligations," Mr Dlugosz stressed. He also noted that "as long as the rescheduling of our indebtedness is viewed as a political operation, one can be doubtful as to the success of negotiations on the matter." But he voiced his confidence by saying that "there is every indication that, barring a situation when political considerations prevail, we will sit down for talks and a realistic solution will be found."

JARUZELSKI SPEECH TO YOUTH UNION REPORTED

AU041203 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 Apr 82 p 2

[Report on speech by Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, at the 27 April meeting of young workers belonging to the Union of Polish Socialist Youth, place not given]

[Text] At the end of the meeting, W. Jaruzelski gave a speech. He expressed his sincere satisfaction that he had the opportunity to listen to the opinions and remarks of the young workers activists, who only recently and in such difficult moments for the country were taking their test honorably and showing that they correctly understand their socialist fatherland's affairs. The period we are living in, W. Jaruzelski said, is so dramatic and demands that we maintain the right attitude in order to successfully cross the difficult thresholds of the crisis.

W. Jaruzelski devoted a lot of attention in his speech to characterizing the most important tasks of the young generation, which, as he stressed, will go forward, not making the mistakes of the past anymore and at the same time taking advantage of the unshakable achievements of their forefathers. Dedicated work, iron discipline and a will to wage battle against difficulties, forged into action, are what count above all on this road, W. Jaruzelski stressed.

Today we want to make Poland's economic needs and possibilities feasible. Connected with this are the highly responsible tasks facing young people themselves, in particular the initiation of innovative thrift, thought and action which will go ahead and which has prospects. Young people should promote initiatives serving the country. At the same time, they should know how to speed up their own personal chances of social and professional advancement.

W. Jaruzelski also spoke about the currently particularly important tasks facing the youth organization, whose members ought to be uncompromising toward all the evils in our lives and toward all the social plagues which cause so much harm.

Referring to speeches made by young workers, W. Jaruzelski also informed those present about those party and government activities concerned with solving some particularly thorny social and living problems of young people, such as meeting the great demand for housing. The active participation of young people themselves is counted on in these and other matters, such as the development of culture, particularly in rural areas.

Finally, W. Jaruzelski expressed the view that the meeting will serve a good purpose in better preparing, with the joint participation of young people, the next Central Committee plenum, which will be devoted to matters concerning the young generation. W. Jaruzelski thanked the young people for their attitude and work and sincerely wished them further personal, social and professional success.

The following took part in the meeting: Stanisław Gabrielski, head of the Central Committee's socioprofessional section; Antoni Rajkiewicz, minister for labor, wages and social affairs; and Maj Gen Henryk Koczara, first deputy chief of the Polish Army's Main Political Administration.

CZECHOWICZ ADDRESSES PZPR YOUTH COMMISSION

AU050926 Warsaw SZTANDAR MŁODYCH in Polish 29 Apr 82 p 2

[Report on speech by Tadeusz Czechowicz, Politburo member and first secretary of the Lodz PZPR Voivodship Committee, at the 28 April session of the PZPR Central Committee Youth Commission in Lodz]

[Text] Tadeusz Czechowicz, chairman of the Central Committee Youth Commission, closed the talks.

He said that the present meeting is only a fragment of the great discussion going on in the party about youth matters.

Central committee members have already received the first theses on this subject and have put forward many interesting remarks. Ten plenary sessions of voivodship committees have taken place and talks are being transferred to the municipal and rural parish level so that constitutional work can really emerge from the bottom.

Despite the various points of view and criticisms presented during the talks, the authors of the government document deserve recognition for their attempt at achieving a broad attitude toward the problems facing youth. The fact that we have something to criticize today is already a certain success.

Today, the party must tell young people and the entire community the truth and nothing but the truth. For during the Council of Ministers' session it is necessary to determine what part of the state's social policy is taken up by youth matters. We must try to show the complete picture. Also, we must not let society get the idea that the present young generation is a generation of lost chances. Did the young people who rebuilt the country after the war have better chances? So we must submit a proposition about the young generation's chances and bring forth a complete program showing what we can do in many areas.

A massive process of legislative reform is going on in Poland and it is the young people who should be especially interested in safeguarding sound economic, pay and social principles in it. Today the party and the youth organizations in particular must lead those young people who are discontent. This will be difficult in practice. People like this are unconventional; they do not like giving in, they criticize and get on people's nerves.

These documents must contain matters concerning advancement. And I do not mean special preferences for youth. We are militant during the commission's sessions, but why do young people not fight for the advancement of their friends? It is in our political interests for young people to advance in key branches of the economy, industry and the creative sector. We have to display these attitudes and give them preference.

The Central Committee Youth Commission is asking youth organizations to make concrete proposals during the Central Committee plenum on how to protect part of this program with the strength of these organizations, for example concerning sports, tourism and culture. We must also examine the possibilities, despite our present difficulties, for really helping the youth movement, since the situation is quite simply bad compared to other countries in our alliance.

There will still be another meeting of the Youth Commission before the Central Committee plenum, at which ideological and political problems facing youth milieus will be dealt with.

RAKOWSKI ATTENDS POZNAN WORKERS MEETINGS

AU041205 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 Apr 82 p 2

[PAP report: "M.F. Rakowski Among the Sociopolitical Aktivs of Poznan"]

[Text] On 27 April, Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski was in Poznan. He arrived at the railroad rolling stock repair plant in the morning.

After laying bouquets of flowers at the obelisk dedicated to factory workers who lost their lives in battles for freedom, he acquainted himself with the work of the basic production departments.

Next, M. Rakowski took part in a meeting of the aktivs of the repair plant during which he spoke about the country's situation and the need to bring many important economic and sociopolitical matters to order, so that it may be feasible to emerge from the crisis.

M. Rakowski spoke more broadly about these matters during a meeting at the party premises which was chaired by Edward Skrzypczak, first secretary of the PZPR voivodship committee. PZPR aktivists, members of the fraternal parties and representatives of citizens' committees for national salvation took part in it.

M. Rakowski reminded those present of the government's initiatives aimed at appointing a council for national agreement, and then he presented the spontaneous -- after the introduction of martial law -- development of the citizens' committees for national salvation, which constituted and still constitute an area of joint activity by people from various milieus and which undertake many useful initiatives. The second part of the meeting was devoted to problems facing workers' self-management bodies and their role in work institutions.

THEORETICAL MEETING VIEWS WESTERN PROPAGANDA

AU041330 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29 Apr 82 p 3

["Excerpts" from Leslaw Wojtasik "Report Delivered at the First National Party Theoretical Conference": "Propaganda and the Ideological Struggle"]

[Excerpts] In today's reality and with today's possibilities, propaganda has become a weapon in the pursuit of vast political objectives. The increased importance of propaganda in today's political relations has brought about a rapid expansion in the West of institutions engaged in propaganda activity. Capitalist countries are allocating enormous sums of money for that propaganda and are engaging very appreciable material and human means. The group of actions aimed at indoctrinating socialist societies has assumed the shape of a doctrine for psychological warfare which is to be regarded as the systematic use of propaganda aimed at influencing the opinions, feelings, attitudes and behavior of groups of people.

After the imposition of martial law, the Western propaganda attack on Poland has turned into a war conducted with growing intensity. The strength and nature of actions have assumed a character unprecedented in the history of our country. The Western apparatus of ideological subversion is intensely seeking new methods to influence our country. In his respect, particular significance has been attached to a group of Solidarity figures who are in the West.

A careful observer of ideological subversion centers in the West and of their activity should not have been surprised by the massive thrust against Poland after the imposition of martial law. At the Seventh PZPR Central Committee Plenum, Comrade General Wojciech Jaruzelski said: "The plans with regard to Poland have been prepared for many years and absorbed sizeable sums." That applied in particular to the plans for ideological subversion, and within it mainly to radio propaganda.

Propaganda directed by ideological subversion centers in the West to Poland is typical of its destructive character. Its basic objective is to delay the process of stabilizing our country by negatively modifying public moods and by fostering distrust in Poland's ability to emerge from the crisis situation by its own efforts. Those tasks are being accomplished primarily with the assistance of dirty propaganda techniques, sometimes specially developed for the purpose. The list of the aforesaid techniques includes:

- The application of lies prepared in such a way as to appear to be plausible and to accepted -- even for a short moment -- as truth;
- Spreading various gossip to confuse information;
- The dissemination of materials aimed at demoralizing the public by the appearance of a threat or danger;
- Organizing various kinds of propaganda provocations to arouse public agitation (for example, distributing instructions for passive resistance);
- Discrediting party and state leaders in public opinion;
- Influencing, by means of material prepared accordingly, the lowest human emotions (for example, nationalism) in order to stimulate stereotypes disorganizing the functioning of the state;
- Active support for antisocialist organizations in their foundation and activities in our country.

Western Polish-language radio stations are careful not to allow for an information vacuum, that is for passing over major events in our country in silence. If there is no information, they make use of "hypothetical patterns" and take the risk of managing without the information service.

In propaganda intended for Polish society, Western ideological subversion centers make skillful use of the definite situation achieved in the consciousness of a party of Polish society be the destructive Solidarity propaganda. In the most general terms, that was propaganda negating everything that did not serve, directly or indirectly, Solidarity. This action, conducted with great intensity, shaped and consolidated in the consciousness of a large part of our society the stereotype of the negative perception of our sociopolitical reality. Arguments used by Western propaganda are calculated on finding that stereotype and on fostering it.

To work our effective methods to resist the ideological adversary's propaganda is a topical and pressing task which must be accomplished. Of course, in practice one's own good and readily accepted propaganda is the best counterpropaganda.

We must undoubtedly continue the information campaign explaining the essence of Western subversive propaganda against Poland. The main emphasis must be put on explaining the mechanisms of manipulation used in that propaganda. The skillful and convincing explanation of the essence of those techniques may enable a larger or smaller part of the public to assess particular information critically.

It is high time to organize an efficient institution to analyze in earnest the ideological adversary's activity, because, under the conditions of the bitter ideological struggle, the present state of affairs is unacceptable.

REPORTER TRIES TO INTERVIEW RELEASED INTERNEES

AU031240 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 30 Apr 82 p 2

[Ryszarda Kazimierska report: "Without Stereotypes"]

[Text] I traveled to Bialoleka, where people have been kept in the internment camp since 13 December. I went there struck by what I had just read in the morning press. In TRYBUNA LUDU, the editor in charge of issuing information about the decisions of the Military Council for National Salvation's easing or abolishing some of the rigors of martial law, had supplied this sort of commentary: "Words and facts: further facts which show progress in the normalization of the situation in the country". A communique by the minister of internal affairs in ZYCIE WARSZAWY about the release of 800 internees was supplemented with the journalistic comment: "Regardless of the divisions which exist in our community, positive feelings in this matter are widespread, for sure." It is with this positive feeling that I came to Bialoleka.

I found out when I got there that the executive commandant of the militia had decided to release 57 persons from Warsaw and the Warsaw Voivodship. Thirty-nine persons will be released from Bialoleka, and the rest from other camps, such as Goldap (where there are women).

The representative of the Executive Command of the militia agrees to my company. He will inform each of the 39 internees individually: "You are free to go"....

We go into the pavilion and into an empty cell. Inside is a table, three chairs, a cupboard and, behind a curtain, a sink and toilet. In the cells next to this one, where there are still internees, there are tiered wooden beds. We have to wait. It is the internees' exercise period. Some are walking around and talking, others play football. A militiaman serving in the camp brings forth the first person released today. It is a young bearded man with dark hair, an intellectual. The news of his release does not have any effect on him, but maybe it only seems like that to me. "Is that all?" he says. "You will receive a certificate with which you will have to report within 2 days to where you were and still are employed. Would you like to say something to the ZYCIE WARSZAWY representative?" In reply, I hear a firm "I have nothing to say."

Several minutes later I hear a conversation through an open window between neighboring cells. Someone says: "They are coming out. Six hundred are being released, and 200 are being allowed to go on vacation." "That makes one-third." "And who among us is being released?" "They have summoned Iks." At this moment, I recognize the voice of our first interlocutor: "Yes, I am coming out.... There is some woman from ZYCIE WARSZAWY here and she wants to talk to us." "We can only talk to the OSSERVATORE ROMANO," someone interjects.

Too bad.

The next persons on the list of "freedom," the return to normal life, pass through our cell.

A young man, several years out of college and employed at one of the municipal enterprises, agrees to say a few words about himself. He was interned on 13 December, at 1215 am. He is married with two sons, aged 4 and 9. He was a member of the Solidarity Factory Committee. "I did not do anything wrong," he said bitterly. His parents live in the country, 200 km from Warsaw. He wants to go and stay with them on vacation. And he wonders whether he should leave Warsaw for good and settle in the country on a farm. "I have written asking to be released in order to help my parents with their spring chores like I used to do every year. My father also wrote, but they turned down our appeals."

Minutes, quarter hours pass by. In reply to the words being repeated over and over again by the representative from the executive militia command, once I hear "I am glad," then "I do not care about being released" and "I can stay." When asked whether they would like to say something to the readers of ZYCIE WARSZAWY, the reply is on the whole negative, ranging from a short "no" to "not right now."

I succeed in having a conversation with one man in his fifties, a worker at one of the big Warsaw factories and the founder of the Solidarity Factory Committee there, ("I resigned after 4 months, because I was not a member of the leadership"), but the conversation is off the record. Not because what we spoke about was not fit to be printed, but because he asked to treat our exchange of views as a private talk.

I traveled to Bialoleka struck by what I had read in the morning press, with a positive feeling. On my way to the exit, I met one of those leaving the Bialoleka internment camp. He had a large plaque of the Virgin Mary on his lapel. I suddenly remembered the words of the Polish primate: "The edifice of social agreement in our country cannot be built without the foundations of evangelical love, which demands magnanimous reconciliation and forgiveness".... and I thought to myself how difficult and complicated is the road to our mutual agreement, which is an essential to the people and the nation as air, water and bread.

FORMER FARMERS SOLIDARITY CHAIRMAN KULAJ SPEAKS

AU051034 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29 Apr 82 p 5

[Report on speech by Jan Kulaj, former chairman of Private Farmers Solidarity, given in a TV news program on 28 April in Warsaw]

[Text] On 28 April, Jan Kulaj, chairman of the suspended Private Farmers Solidarity and released from internment appeared on the evening television news. He was interviewed by a television news reporter.

I have been concerned with rural matters for a long time and I am not indifferent toward them, Jan Kulaj said. Being active in a rural movement, I had a chance to meet important people from the Agriculture Ministry and people's activists several times. My meeting with Deputy Premier Roman Malinowski was not the first one I had and I believe the meetings I have had up to now were necessary and useful. In the current crisis situation, we have to start with honest work from everyone living in rural areas and we must activate all the social units which are working for the benefit of agriculture so that these activities, together with the fruitful work of the farmers, may bring a quick end to the food crisis.

In accordance with the resolutions of the latest ZSL national commission plenum, the industry operating for the benefit of agriculture should also become active so that the bond between farmers and workers may become more real.

We discussed many problems in some detail during the meeting with Deputy Premier Malinowski, and it is difficult to say whether we agreed with each other on everything. However, the differences between us were very small and came about in relation to detailed solutions. I believe the drafts for some of the solutions are quite good and one can support them; the farmers should also support them. However, there are also solutions which demand essential improvements; I proposed them during the meeting and they are going to be taken into consideration. I do not question the merits of all the proposed ideas because that is the continuation of what Premier Malinowski and I worked on earlier. We are members of the same organizations, the ZSL, and we trust one another.

During the meeting, Jan Kulaj said, I was able to acquaint myself with the material from the latest ZSL national commission plenum; this material contains matters of interest to peasants and the community. During our conversation we weighed the possibility of my taking part in the work of the ZSL, which I regard as a great personal satisfaction, since it is to be able to legally present one's views when other organizations have been suspended. I want to make the most of this opportunity in order to help the farmers.

In order to settle its affairs, the entire rural milieu must become active, and not just some units, Jan Kulaj said. There have been many organizations and enterprises started in the past few years which were not always able to settle the affairs of the farmers. In this activity, the sociopolitical and economic realities must be taken into consideration and must be contained in our order of the day. Rural areas have been breaking up and crumbling in the past few years, which was not conducive to a healthy atmosphere and put the brakes on the healthy stream of activity. We must find a model by which all the social forces which want to be active in rural areas can develop their initiative for the sake of strengthening the unity which serves agriculture and the entire community.

Finally, Jan Kudaj said that he thinks he can afford to be active profitably for farmers and Poland. I believe, he said, one can reconcile work on a farm, which I intend to take up on the farm handed down to me by my parents, with activity in social and political organizations.

CZECHOWICZ MEETS WITH LODZ PZPR ECONOMIC AKTIV

LD032314 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 3 May 82

[Text] Issues arising from the Eighth Party Central Committee Plenum resolution were discussed in Lodz during a meeting between the Voivodship Economic Aktiv and Tadeusz Cechowicz, member of the Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Lodz PZPR Committee. He discussed some aspects of the economic reform which, introduced in an exceptionally difficult period, constitutes the fundamental way today of repairing the economy and of extricating the country from the crisis. Conditions also have to be prepared for the introduction of workers' self-management in enterprises wherever this is possible and on a scale currently acceptable. The works party organizations ought to watch over the correctness of the actions taken in this area, Tadeusz Cechowicz said. During the discussion much attention was paid to the streamlining of employment and to the creation of incentives for good work.

WOZNIAK MEETS WITH PRESS OF SOCIALIST STATES

LD302008 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] Marian Wozniak, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the party, has met with the press attaches of the embassies of the socialist countries and accredited press correspondents from those countries. He reported on the economic situation in Poland, the deliberation of the eighth plenum and the implementation of the economic reform. A report was also presented dealing with economic cooperation with the socialist countries.

MESSNER ATTENDS PZPR CEREMONY IN SOSNOWIEC

LD301442 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Text] On the eve of labor day the community is paying tribute to the eminent fighters of the Polish worker movement.

Tribute to the memory of fighters in the battles for social and national liberation has been paid by representatives of political authorities, social organizations and delegations of workers from Poznan. Flowers were laid at the base of the monuments to the brotherhood of arms and Polish-Soviet friendship at the base of the Death Wall in Fort Seven in the former camp in Zabikow.

During a ceremony held at the base of the Revolutionary Deed Monument in Sosnowiec the foundation charter of the plaque commemorating the 100th anniversary of the Polish worker movement was walled in. Together with the foundation charter were placed the major documents outlining the directions of action for the PZPR, including the resolution of the ninth extraordinary congress and the PZPR state. The guard of honor at the foot of the monument was mounted by members of the party voivodship committee executive led by Zbigniew Messner, Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Katowice Voivodship PZPR Committee, and Katowice Voivoda Lt Roman Paszkowski, together with representatives of the town authorities, veterans of the worker movement and youth. Bouquets were laid at the base of the monument.

MESSNER ATTENDS SD MEETING IN KATOWICE

LD050132 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] The Presidium of the Katowice Voivodship SD Committee met today in Katowice with meritorious activists of the SD from the prewar years and the period of People's Poland. An activist of the prewar democratic club in Katowice, (Hugon Wala) was awarded the Knights Cross Polonia Restituta. Prof Zbigniew Messner, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the party voivodship committee, and Lt Gen Roman Paszkowski, the Katowice voivoda, participated in the meeting.

PAP REPORTS END OF JASNA GORA CEREMONIES

LD032308 Warsaw PAP in English 2030 GMT 3 May 82

[Text] Warsaw, 3 May (PAP) -- The two-day church ceremonies marking the 600th anniversary of the icon of the Black Madonna at the Virgin Mary sanctuary ended at the Jasna Gora Monastery in Czestochowa on May 3. Apart from the numerous gathered faithful, members of the Episcopate, provincials, abbots and priests took part in the ceremonies. Cardinal Franciszek Macvanski [as received] officiated at a pontifical high mass and Primate Jozef Glemp delivered a sermon to the faithful.

He referred to the anniversary of the 3rd May Constitution falling today, stressing the great significance of that state act for the Polish nation.

MILITARY INSPECTORS BEGIN WORK IN CIECHANOW

LD031134 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1100 GMT 3 May 82

[Text] In conformity with the decisions of the Military Council of National Salvation and the government, military inspectors today started 2-week's control in the Ciechanow Voivodship.

The Inspection Commission consists of military experts in various spheres. The commission is presided over by head of the armed forces inspectorate, Lt Gen Dr Wladyslaw Mroz.

The inspection team will deal with matters related to planning and work organization by the local administration, construction and housing, transportation and communications, trade and supplies, farming and food husbandry, education and culture, health and social welfare, security and public order, and workers' social and welfare conditions.

PAP CITED ON SHORTFALL IN LIVESTOCK PROCUREMENT

LD031718 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1500 GMT 3 May 82

[Text] PAP reports today that in April purchasing points received from peasant and state farms and from agricultural producer cooperatives was slightly more than 130,000 tons of livestock for slaughter, calculated as meat. This is more than 5,000 tons less than envisaged by the plan. The monthly plan for supplies of livestock for slaughter was exceeded in April only by state farms.

With every month there is also a fall in the amount of poultry delivered to purchasing points. In April, procurement of poultry was as much as 36,000 tons less than the procurement in April last year.

This is not optimistic news but that is what our supply reality looks like however.

CREATION OF STATE FARMS ASSOCIATION ANNOUNCED

LD031806 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 3 May 82

[Text] The National Association of State Agricultural Farms has been founded. One of the main objectives of the association will be to apply to relevant authorities for legal settlements concerning state agricultural farms, as well as to express opinions on draft resolutions, especially concerning the price fixing for means of production and in the marketing of farm produce, economic conditions in general, financial burdens and issues pertaining to social conditions and to wages. The National Association of State Agricultural Farms is an open organization and its membership is open to all agricultural farm enterprises, and to nationalized service and production establishments working for agriculture and food supply management.

WARSAW MAYOR REPEALS SUSPENSION OF THREE SOCIETIES

LD042238 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] The mayor of the metropolitan city of Warsaw has repealed the suspension of activity of the Polish Society of Political Sciences, the Polish Psychological Society, and the Adam Mickiewicz Literary Society.

TRADE OFFICIAL KARSKI MEETS FRG COUNTERPARTS

LD291706 Warsaw PAP in English 1419 GMT 29 Apr 82

[By PAP correspondent Juliusz Solecki]

[Text] Bonn, 29 Apr (PAP) -- President of the Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade Ryszard Kariski, now in the FRG on the occasion of the Hanover International Fair, has met with chairman of the FRG's Eastern Economics Commission Otto Wolff von Amerongen. The two sized up the current state of economic cooperation between the two countries and discussed the possibility of its further development, especially in the context of the economic reform, now implemented in Poland. They also examined the possibilities and the conditions for making better use of Poland's production capacities which could contribute to increasing Polish-FRG trade in the long run.

Kariski also had talks with the Board of the Hanover Industrial and Trade Chamber and with the Board of the International Management of the Hanover Fair.

CULTURAL CLUB CONDEMNS HOSTILITY TO ARTISTS

AU291225 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 24-25 Apr 82 p 5

[Text] The Krakow Kuznica club of creators of culture and of cultural activists, which is an association of representatives of all fields of art and culture and of scientists and publicists, including PZPR members and nonparty people, on 23 April announced its position on the excesses that have recently occurred during the performances of some Polish creative people.

The statement on that position reads: "We have recently witnessed shameful incidents amounting to attempts to introduce gross methods into the sphere of national culture -- methods that throw a shadow on our cultural life. The Polish leftwing has always been and is against any form of mental and moral terror vis-a-vis the artists who represent other political views. Although such incidents are sporadic, we do not want to and we cannot ignore them.

"Those who think that their deliberate acts of provocation will have any impact on the attitudes of the Polish creators of culture, who serve all our people with their talents and who are faithful to socialism, and on the Polish community, which wants to enjoy the benefits of culture in peace and quiet, are mistaken," the statement continues. "The ideological image of culture is always determined by the struggle for creative works, a struggle in the face of which no demonstration of hostility toward the creators of culture has any significance. Such demonstrations are condemned to failure, but, even though they are isolated, they make it difficult to abolish martial law and to normalize the life of the Polish people, and they harm us all.

"We have spoken in the conviction that the creators and recipients of culture will resolutely oppose the excesses in question, which have nothing in common with the elementary principles of culture, tolerance and social coexistence."

DELEGATE TO GENEVA ECE SESSION INTERVIEWED

PM301607 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 Apr 82 p 8

[Krystyna Szelestowski interview with Polish Deputy Foreign Minister Jozef Wiejacz: "Will the Commission Fulfill the Helsinki Mandate?" -- date and place not specified; first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] The deliberations of the 37th session of the UN ECE, whose membership consists of countries which participated in the Helsinki CSCE -- 32 European countries, the United States and Canada -- have ended at the Geneva Palace of Nations. A representative of TRYBUNA LUDU asked Deputy Foreign Minister Jozef Wiejacz, leader of the Polish delegation, to describe this year's debates and assess their bearing on East-West economic relations.

[Question] The ECE was mentioned specifically in the CSCE Final Act as a recipient of its resolutions on cooperation in the economic, scientific and technological spheres and protection of the natural environment. Has the 37th ECE session confirmed the commission's role in this respect in the current, difficult international situation, and if so to what extent? What concrete results has this year's session achieved?

[Answer] During the current decade, all-European economic cooperation has encountered increasing difficulties which have mainly been a result of political factors. This trend is especially alarmig because during the 5 years following the conclusion of the CSCE we were able to observe a more active commitment by the final act signatories to East-West cooperation and an increase in multilateral cooperation within the UN ECE framework.

It is true that in the late seventies Western countries in general and the United States in particular sought to undermine a number of principles adopted at the Helsinki Conference and to impose on the socialist countries their own interpretation of the detente process, including their own political interpretation of its basic content. But these acts did not essentially hinder the development of cooperation, especially as far as East-West trade was concerned.

Similarly, the increased tension in East-West relations in 1980 did not greatly affect deliberations at the 35th ECE session, during which the desire of member states to protect the commission from the consequences of the deteriorating political climate became clearly apparent. However, the results of both the recent ECE session and the 1981 36th ECE session have shown that, even though the attitudes of individual countries do differ, the West has firmly opposed ECE adoption of any decisions which could lead toward a significant development of East-West cooperation. As a result, during the commission's recent sessions efforts were made to at least ensure that the situation did not deteriorate. Any survey of the activities of the commission's main organs would clearly show that most Western countries, especially the United States and the EEC countries, have in practice used tactics aimed at obstructing East-West cooperation and even diverged from the agreements made within the commission framework. The main elements of those tactics have been efforts to make any progress in negotiations within the commission framework dependent on results achieved at the Madrid Conference, which has been taking place parallel to them; to undermine the essential principles of certain directions and forms of activities which are vital to socialist countries, and to make any progress in some very important spheres dependent on obtaining unilateral concessions.

These tactics continued to be used, and during the 37th ECE session they were used openly. On the basis of their own assessments of the political situation, the Western countries as a group ruled out at the very beginning of the debate the possibility of achieving any concrete or substantial results at that session. In this situation, it was rather paradoxical that speeches made during the general discussion indicated that most ECE member states remained interested in continuing the process initiated at the CSCE, including the development of East-West economic cooperation. The consistent efforts of our delegation and the delegations from other socialist countries to achieve some constructive results during the session brought results exceeding the initial minimal formula advocated by the West. However, this does not mean that these results have been of fundamental importance. The results of the 37th ECE session, which adopted one resolution and nine decisions, have been modest compared with previous years. In view, however, of all the circumstances, they deserve a positive assessment. They have made the continuation of the commission's activities possible. The session's main development of cooperation, especially in the international trade, industrial, energy, scientific, technological and environmental protection spheres. The 37th ECE session confirmed the conclusion drawn from a report on the commission's activities with respect to the implementation of the CSCE Final Act, which was submitted by the commission's executive secretary to the Madrid Conference, that the ECE is a lasting and necessary instrument of multilateral East-West economic cooperation which can further be fruitfully continued within the framework of the program for the commission's activities in 1982-1986. This program, which refers to a number of subjects, has been approved by the session. All these activities have been a direct result of the provisions of the Helsinki Conference Final Act.

[Question] In recent years, the West has constantly opposed, within the ECE framework, the adoption of the Soviet proposal to convene some high level all-European conferences on energy and transport, that is, matters of extreme importance for Europe. What has the 37th ECE session achieved in that sphere?

[Answer] The years which have elapsed since 1975, when that proposal was made, have completely confirmed the correctness of the choice of natural environment, energy and transport as spheres in which East-West cooperation within the commission framework could be intensified. Let us recall that the first conference of this kind -- a high-level meeting in connection with environmental protection -- was held in 1979 and was assessed positively by all its participants.

It was generally accepted that in addition to directly contributing to an increase in an improvement of the effectiveness of environmental protection in Europe, that meeting led to a new, unprecedented development of East-West cooperation. Nor has the objective need for an active energy policy in the ECE area, which requires considerably closer cooperation among all member states, been questioned. The ECE, one-third of whose program's subjects are directly connected with the energy problem, has already contributed considerably to East-West cooperation in this sphere. However, Western and especially U.S. political motives have been an essential cause of the difficulties which have arisen during the deliberations among senior government advisers on energy affairs.

As a result, preparations for a high-level meeting in connection with energy have not been concluded. In view of the circumstances, it could hardly be expected that the 37th ECE session would lead to binding resolutions in this sphere. But nonetheless some fundamental differences emerged in Geneva between the attitude adopted by West Europe and the U.S. stance of opposing any form of cooperation which, in Washington's opinion, would increase European countries' independence in the energy sphere in general and their dependence on the USSR in particular in the event of the gas supply agreements' being implemented. These countries are interested, albeit to different extents, in the development of East-West cooperation in the energy sphere, as shown, among other things, by their attitudes to the so-called contract of the century. As a result of large-scale activities on the part of socialist countries including Poland, which was the cosponsor of a resolution on energy which was adopted by the 37th session, as well as of the fact that the interests of various European countries differ in many ways, it was decided to adopt resolutions on the organizations of energy seminars within the ECE framework as an element of work preliminary to a high-level conference on energy.

The interests of all countries belonging to the ECE area have been harmed by the fact that capitalist countries have refused to consider the possibility of taking any decision with respect to transportation infrastructure and industrial cooperation.

[Question] In view of the ECE's special tasks with respect to the development of East-West economic cooperation, I would like to ask you what attitude was adopted at the 37th ECE session to the economic restrictions and sanctions against Poland and the USSR which have been introduced by the United States and certain other Western countries. As we know, the U.S. and Belgian delegations sought to interfere in our domestic affairs in the ECE forum too.

[Answer] The ECE did not express any official views on those restrictions and curbs during the recent session, even though it might have been expected to do so because, among other things, they are contrary to its fundamental statutory aim, namely the development of all-European economic cooperation. However, in view of the fact that any decisions taken by that organizations must be based on consensus, it would be difficult to assume that any agreement could be reached in this respect. It is worth recalling that during the debate neither the U.S. delegation nor any EEC member state delegation found -- because they could not find -- any valid grounds consistent with international law for their policy of economic restrictions, which are an anachronism dating from the cold war era, a demonstration of a policy pursued from strength and a serious blow to East-West economic cooperation. Furthermore, the demands advanced by the delegations from many Western countries with a view to normalizing East-West relations were implicitly directed against the above-mentioned restrictions. The ECE session included in its main resolution proposals aimed at developing stable and well balanced economic relations.

[Question] Comrade Minister, I would also like to ask you to explain in greater detail the concept of economic confidence building measures advanced by Poland at the 37th session....

[Answer] Assuming that political factors did not introduce any additional elements of instability and uncertainty into international economic relations in general and East-West relations in particular, we proposed, with reference to Foreign Minister J. Czyrek's Sejm speech, that governments utilize economic means to build confidence.

To put it in a nutshell, the main objective of this initiative is to encourage the governments of ECE member states to engage in systematic activities with a view to creating a confidence-inspiring atmosphere and reducing the area of uncertainty in economic relations. It is mainly a question of taking conscious action against transferring political tensions to the economic sphere. We also proposed that commission mechanisms -- especially the work of senior economic advisers to the governments of the commission member states attached to the ECE -- be utilized more extensively. Our proposals also aroused some interest among Western countries, even though their representatives -- the British, for instance -- deemed it necessary to make it clear that they were unable to agree with all our assessments. I would like to add that Canada also suggested that meetings of senior advisers be utilized more extensively. I wish to reemphasize that many Western countries expressed the desire to maintain East-West cooperation in their own interest.

SOLIDARITY REORGANIZING 'NATIONAL LEADERSHIP'

PM301343 Paris LE MONDE in French 30 Apr 82 pp 1, 4

[Bernard Guetta dispatch: "Warsaw Junta Seeks Political and Social Stability"]

[Excerpts] Warsaw -- After ignoring the condemnation which surrounds them for 19 weeks the Polish authorities now seem anxious about their image -- primarily in other countries. That desire is in itself new, even if the measures adopted on Wednesday 28 April by the Military Committee of National Salvation do not restore any of the freedoms or legal guarantees suspended since martial law was introduced.

At the very time when the government was making its first move, the clandestine press announced the creation on 22 April of a provisional Solidarity coordination commission set up by the regional chairmen of Warsaw (Mr Bujak), Wroclaw (Mr Frasyuniuk), Krakow (Mr Hardek) and Gdansk (Mr Lis). That initiative, at which Mr Bujak had hinted in statements published by LE MONDE on 28 April, is the first serious attempt since 13 December to reorganize a national leadership, and the "declarations" adopted on that occasion mark the first political demonstration by the trade union since that date.

In their statement on "national accord," which is the most important declaration for the future, the four men (who are sought by the police) write: "It is impossible to solve the problems facing Poland without the start of preliminary negotiations between the government and society. We are determined to use all forms of action and pressure to force the government to negotiate with the Solidarity leadership headed by Lech Walesa." Then, before stating that they are adopting the "theses" drawn up by the primate's "social council" as a basis for negotiation, they pose the release of all internees and prisoners as the only precondition for the start of discussions. That is clear confirmation of the concern to safeguard the areas of agreement with the church.

The declaration on forms and methods of action recommends concentrating efforts on three points: the committees of social aid for the victims of the repression; the solidarity discussion clubs "grouping members from different backgrounds and having the job of drawing up the trade union's tactics"; and finally the printing presses.

A third declaration ("We are facing the threat of legal status being withdrawn from solidarity") states that, if that happens, the four leaders "will have no hesitation in calling a general strike and actively defending the enterprises and factories."

Finally an "appeal" calls for the 13th of each month to be a "day of protest against violence and illegality" and for "enterprises throughout Poland to stop work between 1200 and 1213 hours" on 13 May and for "all traffic to stop for 1 minute at noon." "The coordination of this action at national level will be the proof and demonstration of our solidarity and our strength." It is a bold gamble, but the Polish story certainly did not end on 13 December 1981.

CEAUSESCU GREET'S IRAQ'S HUSAYN ON BIRTHDAY

AU030904 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 29 Apr 82 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Saddam Husayn, general secretary of the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party and president of the Republic of Iraq,

On your birthday, I have the particular pleasure of extending to you cordial congratulations and best wishes for personal health and happiness as well as for success in your activity devoted to the friendly Iraqi people's progress, prosperity and free and independent development.

I am satisfied with the upward course of bilateral and international relations between our countries and I am convinced that their future expansion and development in all fields of mutual interest are in full accordance with the aspirations of the friendly Romanian and Iraqi peoples and with the cause of peace, detente, independent development and cooperation in the world.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

MINISTERS ATTEND ISRAELI EMBASSY RECEPTION

AU030859 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 29 Apr 82 p 5

[Text] On the national day of the state of Israel, that country's ambassador to Bucharest, Abba Gefen, gave a reception on Wednesday.

The reception was attended by Gheorghe Caranfil, minister of the chemical industry; Dumitru Bejan, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation; Gheorghe Dolgu, deputy minister of foreign affairs; representatives of other ministries and central institutes; political and cultural-scientific figures and newsmen.

Heads of diplomatic missions accredited in our country and members of the diplomatic corps were also present.

MINISTER AGACHI ADDRESSES GROUP OF 77 SESSION

AU041835 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1817 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] New Delhi, 4 May (AGERPRES) -- Romanian chief delegate Neculai Agachi, minister of metallurgical industry, vice-chairman of the plenary meeting of the Group of 77 on cooperation in science and technology, underway in India's capital, took the floor on Tuesday.

Setting forth President Nicolae Ceausescu's outlook on the establishment of a new international economic order, on the role of science and technology in the eradication of underdevelopment and the bridging of economic gaps among states, the Romanian representative pointed to the need for the development and diversification of bilateral and multilateral economic and technical-scientific cooperation among the developing countries in support of their own efforts, in view of speeding up their economic and social progress, of strengthening their solidarity and unity on an international plane.

The Romanian delegate declared for the adoption of specific recommendations in technical-scientific cooperation among the developing countries, suggesting that long-term inter-governmental agreements and contracts between research institutes be concluded, joint research programmes be elaborated and carried through, mutually advantageous exchanges of information and know-hows, as well as technical-scientific exchanges be effected.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS HELD IN ZAIRE

AU031833 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1740 GMT 3 May 82

[Text] Kinshasa, 3 May (AGERPRES) -- Messages were exchanged in Kinshasa between Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Army General Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga, president of the Republic of Zaire.

President Mobutu Sese Seko was handed over a message from President Nicolae Ceausescu and conveyed a warm salute, as well as best wishes of good health and personal happiness, and the friendly Zairian people wishes of new successes, peace and prosperity.

Thanking, the head of the Zairian state requested that President Nicolae Ceausescu be conveyed his feelings of esteem and best wishes of good health and personal happiness, and the friendly Romanian people wishes of successes and prosperity.

The messages were exchanged during the call on the president of the Republic of Zaire by Marin Capisizu, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, cochairman of the Joint Romanian-Zairian Governmental Commission of Economic, Technical and Cultural Cooperation, whose session was held in Kinshasa.

During the interview the positive evolution was highlighted of the relations of friendship between the Romanian and Zairian peoples, and the joint wish was expressed to deepen and expand the economic cooperation and bilateral commercial exchanges. International questions of mutual interest were also approached.

During his visit to Zaire, Marin Capisizu was received by the first state commissioner of Zaire and conducted talks with state commissioners for transport, mines, energy, agriculture. Concrete possibilities were examined on the occasion of cooperation between the two countries in the respective domains.

NEW AMBASSADOR RECEIVED BY SWISS PRESIDENT

AU031828 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1735 GMT 3 May 82

[Text] Bern, 3 May (AGERPRES) -- On Monday, Fritz Honegger, president of the Swiss Confederation, received Ion Datcu, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Romania in Switzerland.

On the occasion, the president of the Swiss Confederation was conveyed, on behalf of President Nicolae Ceausescu, a warm salute of friendship, as well as wishes of prosperity and peace for the Swiss people.

Thanking for the message, the president of the Swiss Confederation requested that President Nicolae Ceausescu be conveyed wishes of good health and personal happiness and the Romanian people a message of friendship and peace.

Views were exchanged on the occasion regarding the further development of the Romanian-Swiss relations of collaboration.

LEADERS LAY WREATHS AT TITO TOMB ON ANNIVERSARY

AU041702 [Editorial Report] Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1400 GMT on 4 May, jointly with Zagreb, Sarajevo, Titograd and Novi Sad radio stations and the united radio stations of Serbia, Bosnia-Herzegovina and Vojvodina, carries a direct relay of the memorial ceremony at the tomb of Josip Broz Tito in the House of Flowers in Uzicka Street in Belgrade, on the occasion of the second anniversary of the death of President Josip Broz Tito. The announcer describes the scene at the House of Flowers, recalls numerous visitors to Tito's tomb in the last 2 years and reports that a guard of honor is held by a guards unit at the entrance to the House of Flowers.

At 1405 GMT sirens are sounded for 1 minute and the announcer reports that a minute of silence is observed throughout Yugoslavia.

At 1407 GMT the announcer reports the arrival of the delegation of organs and organizations of the federation in the House of Flowers. The delegation is led by Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency, with Dusan Dragosavac, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, on his right and Dragoslav Markovic, president of the SFRY Assembly, on his left. They are followed by Rade Galeb, president of the Council of the Federation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia; Kolj Siroka, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference; Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council; Mito Dimitrijevi, president of the Federation of Associations of Veterans of the National Liberation War of Yugoslavia; and Bogic Bogicevic, president of the Federation of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia. Sergej Kraigher places a bouquet of flowers on Tito's tomb, the announcer reports. The ribbon on the bouquet bears the inscription "To Comrade Tito From the Organs and Organizations of the Federation." Standing at the tomb, the delegation pays homage to Tito's memory and then moves to the left of the tomb.

The delegation of Yugoslavia's armed forces is reported next to approach Tito's tomb. The delegation is led by Army General Nikola Ljubicic. He is accompanied by Adm Branko Mamula on his right and Col Gen Dane Cuic on his left. Ljubicic places a bouquet on Tito's tomb. The ribbon on the bouquet bears the inscription "To the Supreme Commander, Josip Broz Tito, From the Delegation of the Armed Forces." Following a military salute, the delegation moves to the left of the tomb, joining the delegation of the federation. After the national anthem, both delegations proceed to the room with the memorial book. The announcer reports that the following entry will be made in the memorial book: "The workers class, the working people and citizens of the SFRY, led by the League of Communists, continue Tito's work by strengthening the socialist, self-managing and nonaligned Yugoslavia, in solidarity with all forces of peace and progress in the world. With Tito we have prepared ourselves to successfully fulfill the goal of our revolution, with the workers class as its leading force, in the struggle for the liberation of labor and man, in brotherhood and unity and equality of our peoples and nationalities." At 1413 GMT the announcer reports that members of both delegations are signing the memorial book. The relay ends at 1414 GMT.

SPOKESMAN SCORES ESCALATION OF FALKLANDS CRISIS

LD042040 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1829 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Belgrade, 4 May (TANJUG) -- In connection with the latest development of the crisis over the Malvinas (the Falkland Islands), the spokesman for the Secretariat of Foreign Affairs said in a statement given to TANJUG's diplomatic editor that Yugoslavia has followed the escalation of the armed conflict between Argentina and Great Britain with great anxiety. The scale which the use of force is assuming and the large number of lives lost make one even more certain that the two sides should, with no delay, cease hostilities and seek a solution to the problem through negotiations in keeping with the principles of the UN Charter and the views expressed on this problem in UN documents and at meetings of the nonaligned countries. The Coordination Bureau of nonaligned countries has also recently advocated such a solution.

From the very beginning of the crisis over the Malvinas, the spokesman for the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs said, Yugoslavia's official representatives have drawn attention to the danger from the use of force and have appealed for restraint by both sides in the conflict in order to prevent the further exacerbation of the situation and to achieve a just and lasting solution in a peaceful way, in the interest of peace and security in the region concerned and in the world.

COMMISSION REPORTS ON NONALIGNED SUMMIT PLANS

LD050430 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1453 GMT 4 May 82

["Statement From the First Session of the Coordination Commission on Preparation for Yugoslavia's Participation in the Seventh Conference of Nonaligned Countries" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 4 May (TANJUG) -- The first session of the coordination commission on preparation for Yugoslavia's participation in the seventh conference of heads of state or government of the nonaligned countries -- called for September this year in Baghdad on the basis of the decision of the sixth summit -- was held in Belgrade today under the chairmanship of Comrade Sergej Kraigher, president of the Presidency. The session opened with respects being paid to President Tito on the 2nd anniversary of his death.

On the basis of Comrade Kraigher's introductory report, the prepared material and an exhaustive discussion, the commission set out tasks and guidelines for Yugoslavia's activity in the coming period. Among other things, it was emphasized at the session that the seventh conference of heads of state or government of nonaligned countries is of exceptional political importance as a stimulus for overcoming major problems in today's very difficult international situation, for continuing to strengthen the role of the policy of nonalignment in the deteriorating international situation, and for strengthening solidarity and unity in the Nonaligned Movement. It was judged that each of the summit conferences up to now had marked the continued upward trend of the policy of nonalignment in the struggle for new, more just political and economic relations in the world, a struggle which has strikingly confirmed its historic necessity. It was also noted that there has been an increase in the struggle of peoples in the world for independence and complete emancipation, by means of which nonalignment is gaining an increasingly wide circle of adherents. It is also gaining adherents among democratic and political forces in countries which already belong to blocs.

Great concern was also expressed at the coordination commission over the war between Iraq and Iran and it was emphasized that its continuation is inflicting great sacrifices and harm on the peoples of those countries as well as on the policy and movement of nonalignment and is threatening peace and security in this region and more widely. The commission expressed the hope that this war would be ended on the principles of the policy of nonalignment and the UN Charter and that there would be a peaceable and just solution to pending questions in relations between Iraq and Iran.

It was also emphasized at the meeting that our country will continue its efforts aimed at the constant strengthening of the active role of the policy and movement of nonalignment on the world scene, including preparations for complete success of the forthcoming summit conference. In the commission's assessment, problems of peace, security and development represent a unified problem requiring a global and dynamic approach to changing the existing system of international political and economic relations. It was emphasized that this is completely in accordance with the bases and role of the SFRY's internal policy of nonalignment and the strengthening of the Nonaligned Movement.

Recalling that the first session of the coordination commission on Yugoslavia's preparations for the seventh nonaligned conference was being held on the anniversary of Comrade Tito's death, Sergej Kraigher called on all present to observe a minute's silence out of respect for President Tito "whose work is a constant inspiration and orientation to us in the struggle for a new and more just world."

On this occasion, Kraigher said, I would like to recall Comrade Tito's words at the sixth conference in Havana:

"Our movement is oriented towards key problems of today's world, questions of peace, security, development and general progress. It expresses the essential interests of the whole of mankind and not only of one part of it. This means that its historic responsibility is all the greater. This is the responsibility of all of us. We must oppose everything that divides us and permits the penetration of aliens interest in our ranks. Any weakening of our movement and erosion of its role would inevitably lead to a destabilization of general international relations. This is recognized increasingly even by the many factors in the world which do not belong to our movement. That is why we need the constant and persistent activity of the policy and movement of nonalignment."

Kraigher went on to say, among other things, the following: In connection with preparations for the seventh conference of heads of state or government of nonaligned countries, at this session we need to discuss our approach to its aims and tasks and the problems and approaches which relate to the holding of the meeting. We must continue our efforts in order to ensure its successful work and outcome, together with all countries which are members of the movement. However, the continuation of the war between Iraq and Iran and the consequences which may arise out of this cause great concern. Since the start of that war we have pointed to the need for it to end, for a just peace to be established, and for a peaceable and just solution to be found to pending questions between the two countries.

We support all efforts aimed at this in order to ensure an end to hostilities and an urgent start to negotiations which would create the conditions for the peoples of Iraq and Iran to live in peace, good-neighborly relations and mutual trust. At the same time, this would be their greatest contribution to creating conditions for a successful seventh conference of heads of state or government which is to be held in Baghdad in September 1982 in accordance with the consensus of the sixth summit in Havana and the nonaligned ministerial meeting in New Delhi.

At this meeting we should also agree on standpoints on issues which will be raised at the forthcoming meeting of the Coordination Bureau in Havana.

In the current critical international situation the basic task of the seventh conference of nonaligned countries is to mobilize nonaligned countries to strengthen their international actions in favor of peace and equitable cooperation and to apply in practice the original principles of the policy of nonalignment. The conference is being prepared in conditions of a deterioration of relations between the big powers, an increased arms race, the multiplication of crises in all parts of the world, including the war between Iraq and Iran, and the deepening of the world economic crisis and the increasingly serious economic position of all countries, particularly the nonaligned and other developing countries.

Threats of the use of force and military intervention are also more frequent, leading to increased rivalry for dominance and the expansion and consolidation of spheres of influence and various forms of hegemony and domination. This policy is in deep contradiction with the rights and aspirations of peoples to live in peace, independence and freedom and to decide on their own socioeconomic development and their own foreign policy.

It is clear that it is a question of a deep crisis in the general system of international political and economic relations, based on bloc division and hegemony of the big powers, which continues to worsen and destabilize the international situation. Deteriorating relations between the United States and the Soviet Union are a reflection of the deep crisis of bloc detente.

In this confrontation many countries are exposed to pressures from a foreign policy which is often wrapped in an ideological mantle. Increasing mention is made of the Yalta Agreements and the spirit of Yalta. This also manifested itself at the Madrid Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, especially in connection with the events in Poland.

These developments are closely connected with the extremely unfavorable state of international economic relations. Deep social and economic ferment is in progress as a result of the growing social contradictions and economic crisis which affect all countries.

In the majority of developed countries a way out is not sought in an orientation toward cooperation on an equal footing based on the legitimate interests of all the countries. On the contrary, numerous measures are being applied in order to maintain the existing relations of dependence and exploitation, thus placing the burden of the economic crisis on the developing countries. This at the same time exacerbates the depression in developing countries and threatens the world reproduction process. The consequences are growing unemployment, inflation and decline in the standard of living of the working class and other working people on small incomes.

This state of affairs had led to virtual stagnation in the talks on the establishment of a new international order and even to a retreat from the formerly accepted obligations to extend support and aid to developing countries. It has not yet been realized in all the developed countries that the existing state of affairs can only be overcome by attaining the goals of the global talks. Because of this, the accord reached at Cancun is regrettably not being implemented. Instead of a resolute orientation toward joint action through global talks, the tackling of the acute material problems of developing countries is being delayed and their potential economic power degraded, and the consequences of the world economic crisis are thus being further exacerbated to the detriment of all the other countries as well.

Protectionism is spreading without restraint and economic conflicts between individual countries are more and more frequent. Europe and all of its economic-political organizations are confronted by growing difficulties in the search for solutions to the increasing contradictions and problems of European countries. The dynamism of world trade has been considerably slowed down. This restricts economic development. A dangerous strain has developed in the world financial system. The prices of equipment, technology, food, arms and other products of the developed countries are rising considerably faster than the prices of the traditional export products of the developing countries. This badly affects developing countries and causes an unbearable increase in foreign debts.

The economic instability of nonaligned and other developing countries, rivalry and exacerbated relations between the blocs, constant pressures and interventions and attempts at neocolonialist penetration into and domination over these countries are causing deep disruptions and even open conflict. This represents a constant threat to peace and independent development. Despite the fact that solutions must be sought in the changing of the structure of economic activity in the world, the outdated methods of the liberal economy are being revived in individual countries of the West and a way out is primarily being sought in the consolidation of the positions of multinational corporations. In the majority of socialist countries of Eastern Europe, there are also special problems and difficulties which manifest themselves, among other things, in a decrease in the high rate of economic development and the exhaustion of the possibilities offered by extensive development.

It is also obvious that the way out cannot be found in an intensified arms race, as some developed countries are trying to do. The intensified arms race between the great powers and the blocs is the basic element of the present crisis in the world. It is the consequence of the policy of dealing from positions of strength and an instrument of this policy in the struggle for spheres of influence. The arms race is increasingly becoming a factor in general instability and in the spreading of domination in all parts of the world. It is the source of the hotbeds of crisis which are used, at the same time, as an excuse for stepping it up. The strengthening of the military factor is an attempt to consolidate the blocs and increase their cohesion. The way out of the existing crisis can and must be sought within the broadest international framework and in a dialogue among all countries and held on an equal footing. The policy and movement of nonalignment have a vital role in these efforts.

A significant contribution is also made by the democratic forces in all the countries, including those in the military blocs, as well as by the numerous movements which are increasingly becoming politically involved on the progressive platform of the struggle against armament and for peace in the world. All this shows that there is a broad involvement in the search for a way out of this international situation on the basis of realistic suppositions.

In such conditions the significance of the policy of nonalignment as the only way to surmount the crisis and achieve the just settlement of international problems is increasing. Nonaligned, developing and other countries see the policy and movement of nonalignment as a guarantee of their own independence, independent development and security and as a guarantee that the problems facing them will be resolved. The Nonaligned Movement draws its strength from this, and this enables it to perform its independent, global role despite the differences, disputes and even conflicts which exist between individual non-aligned countries. It is equally necessary that nonaligned countries constantly work together and jointly move against any attempts to disunite the movement and change its authentic principles and goals.

The holding of the seventh conference is of exceptional importance for the world and in particular for the nonaligned countries' contribution to overcoming the present grave international situation. From our consultations held so far, it appears that this conviction is widespread among the nonaligned countries, which are making considerable efforts to ensure the success of the conference. In our view the seventh summit should adopt a political platform which would be an expression of the concrete formulation and application of the principles of nonalignment and the basis for the movement's active work at this moment. The revival of the process of detente should be one of the priority tasks of the conference. In this connection we bear in mind the need for detente to be universal, because the present crisis of detente has been caused by its bloc and geographical limitations and by the limitations imposed by its contents. I would like to recall that Comrade Tito used to stress that detente is only possible in Europe if it becomes universal and if it spreads into a general process of relaxation of tension and realization of cooperation and security in the world.

However, relations between the great powers and the blocs are moving in the opposite direction. Every weakness, conflict or difficult inherited from the past is exploited or rise is given to fresh ones in various parts of the world in order to change the balance of power in favor of one side or the other. All this is felt in Europe again and manifests itself in the form of an intensified arms race, the destabilization of the relations built since Helsinki and general uncertainty, which threatens the process of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, as the Madrid meeting demonstrated.

Every conflict on other continents is inevitably reflected in the state of affairs in Europe. The successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting would be a major contribution to the settling of the other problems in the world, the same as the failure of the conference in Madrid would have extremely negative consequences for security and cooperation not only in Europe, but also on a wider scale.

We also consider that during the preparations for the seventh conference, nonaligned countries should devote particular attention to the UN General Assembly's second special session on disarmament. A critical analysis of the present disarmament situation by the session would exert effective pressure on the main protagonists of the arms race and create a political climate more favorable to the revival of talks on disarmament. The realization of this goal would represent a vital contribution to the adoption of the most concrete possible program of negotiation and the most clearly defined disarmament measures. This would have to be a step forward in comparison with the recommendations and decisions of the UN General Assembly's first special session on disarmament.

The forthcoming conference will undoubtedly face very complex tasks in the field of mutual relations. We do not believe that there will be any dilemmas with regard to the strategic orientation.

The establishment of the new international economic order is and remains a priority task not only of the economic program but also of the political struggle of the Nonaligned Movement. Developing countries expect that the proposals which they have recently made to convene a UN conference for the purpose of global talks will enable political realism to prevail and objectively conditioned common economic interests in overcoming the consequences of the economic crisis to assert themselves. In this way the process of the global talks can finally begin.

At the same time, nonaligned and other developing countries face the task of reviving the activities of all the forums and institutions of the United Nations in the direction of intensifying multilateral economic cooperation.

The revival of global economic activity and improving the position of developing countries will undoubtedly occupy an important place at the seventh conference. In this context it should be particularly stressed that the reliance of nonaligned and other developing countries on their own resources is an increasingly vital factor both in their own development and in the improving of their position in their talks and cooperation with developing countries.

We consider that in the next period stress should be placed on the consistent carrying out of the already adopted programs. The seventh conference should give an impetus to a still more intensified mutual cooperation between nonaligned and other developing countries, so that not only governments, but also broader circles from the economy, science, education, culture and other social activities could be mobilized for this task.

Yugoslavia is exerting great efforts to develop bilateral and multilateral cooperation with nonaligned and other developing countries, because this is our permanent political and economic interest.

Though we are not satisfied with the results which we are achieving, the increasing interest which our organizations of associated labor are showing in this cooperation is encouraged. We must encourage this interest and organize ourselves still better, so that the tasks set in this connection in the social plan for Yugoslavia for the period 1981-1985 can be fully carried out.

At the forthcoming conference we cannot ignore any crisis or problem the resolution of which is in the interest of the peace security, independence and sovereignty of nations. The conference should objectively perceive and appraise the causes of the unfavorable state of international relations and secure an initiative by nonaligned countries in search for positive solutions.

The conference should advocate just and peaceful solutions for all crisis, proceeding from the right of every people to free and independent development. No aggression, foreign intervention or any other form of interference in the internal affairs of other countries, carried out under any pretext, can be accepted. Certain differences of approach to individual crisis should not prevent nonaligned countries from discussing these crisis, bearing in mind the consistent application of the original principles and criteria of the policy of nonalignment to every situation. In this respect the results of the ministerial conference of nonaligned countries in New Delhi point to the way of dealing with disputes and achieving consensus through a democratic discussion held in the movement on an equal footing. They thus represent a significant stage in the consolidation and activation of the movement.

We advocate the adoption of an action program to be pursued by nonaligned countries through the United States with the aim of settling the major problems of the world, finishing the decolonization process and settling all the crisis and hotbeds, such as the Near East and the Palestinian problem, the questions of Namibia, Afghanistan, Kampuchea, Cyprus and Korea, the situations and problems in Latin America and the Caribbean and in other regions. By means of such a program nonaligned countries would confirm their ability to take an active posture toward the world's major problems, initiate action and offer solutions based on the principles of the UN Charter and not on bargaining and rivalry between the blocs.

We want to see the seventh conference intensify the joint action of all nonaligned countries through the United Nations in favor of general peace and security. That would further strengthen the world organization as a true instrument of peace and of international cooperation based on equality. In addition, we think that nonaligned countries must insist on the strengthening of the efficiency and further democratization of the United Nations.

The spreading of the Nonaligned Movement is not only a source of its strength, but also a reflection of the growing prestige and influence of the policy of nonalignment. It is significant that in nonaligned countries not only the governing structures but also the socio-political and social organizations are increasingly involved in realizing the goals and principles of the policy of nonalignment. An increasing interest in the policy of nonalignment is also shown by political parties, trade unions and other sociopolitical forces and even social organizations in countries which are not nonaligned. The ideas, principles and goals of the policy of nonalignment are gaining fresh strength through being endorsed by broader and broader circles of the populations of an increasing number of countries.

For the strengthening of solidarity and unity between nonaligned countries it is necessary to constantly nurture and strengthen the democratic character of relations in the movement. In this connection, the questions of its functioning and adoption of decisions by consensus and the further democratization of meetings and other activities of nonaligned countries continue to be topical. We are not in favor of setting up any new institutional and organizational forms. Our movement is not an organization and should not become one.

The peaceful settling of disputes between nonaligned countries poses itself more and more as one of the key questions with regard to the preservation of the movement's unity of action, capability and solidarity, its prestige in international relations and its resistance to pressures and interference from outside. Yugoslavia has constantly paid the greatest attention to this. The emphasis of our initiatives is on the political approach to the peaceful settling of disputes and in this connection on the reaffirmation of the principles which nonaligned countries have adopted and they advocate in international relations.

In discussing the preparations for the seventh conference, we bear in mind the fact that the question of holding it is being posed in the world and in our country because of the war between Iraq and Iran.

In our consultations with other nonaligned countries we adhered to the decisions adopted in Havana and Delhi on the venue and timing of the conference, but we insisted on the creation of the conditions needed for a successful summit. This presupposes the elimination of all the existing obstacles and, above all, the termination of the Iraqi-Iranian war. Consequently we are in favor of the adoption of measures and support actions aimed at achieving a peaceful end to the dispute between Iraq and Iran on the principles of nonalignment and the UN Charter.

In advocating this attitude we have not missed any opportunity to point out to Iraq and Iran their responsibility to the movement and the enormous damage and great danger which war means for their peoples and all of us.

In the difficult international situation and in the light of the exacerbation of relations between the great powers and the blocs, nonaligned countries have the great obligation to strive even more energetically, as an independent political force outside the blocs, for the fresh strengthening of trust between nations and states. We advocate that the nonaligned countries gathered together at the seventh summit conference send an appeal to and demand of the great powers to put an end to mutual aggravation which calls into question general security and stability and to start negotiations which will strengthen detente.

All that was stated above clearly shows that in the coming months before the seventh conference our intensified activity should continue in both bilateral and multilateral fields.

KRAIGHER INTERVIEWED ON BALKAN COOPERATION

LD041552 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1045 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Belgrade, 4 May (TANJUG) -- Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency, has granted an interview to Greek Television during which he replied to a number of questions on cooperation between the Balkan countries. In the present-day world, riddled with deep-seated contradictions but also full of categorical demands for dynamic development, the Balkan nations are ordained to rely on one another and cooperate with each other. The objective possibilities and, we could say, the imperative for mutual cooperation and good-neighborly relations between the Balkan countries are inherent and operate in that context, Sergej Kraigher said in reply to questions on the opportunities for and obstacles to the promotion of multilateral cooperation among the Balkan countries.

The countries of two bloc alliances meet in the Balkans, Kraigher went on to say, adding that Yugoslavia as a nonaligned country is trying to boost and support all activities and initiatives which might accelerate the transformation of the Balkans into a zone of peace, cooperation and mutual trust as well as encourage everything which allows the Balkan countries, together through mutual cooperation, and each one separately to make a greater contribution to progress in Europe and the world.

In addition to its independent, nonaligned policy and policy of goodneighborliness, Yugoslavia upholds the principles of the Helsinki Final Act on sovereignty, territorial integrity and inviolability of borders, equality and noninterference which we in Europe have adopted and which we should carry out in the Balkans as well. The differences which, objectively speaking, do exist between us in the sociopolitical system and in international relations should not represent an obstacle to our cooperation. If cooperation is developed on these democratic foundations and principles it can create more favorable relations for the solution of present outstanding questions where they exist.

Goodneighborly relations, based on these principles of cooperation, Kraigher went on to say, have exceptional importance in the mounting desire for the Balkans to become a zone of peace, cooperation, trust and security for all the countries in the region. In these conditions, efforts should be intensified to turn the Balkans into an area devoid of nuclear weapons, devoid of threats to use these weapons and of other threats to use force against the independence and integrity of any Balkan country. In this context, Kraigher stressed that these aspirations will become more real if they are bound up with the aspirations to turn the whole of the Mediterranean, to which most Balkan countries belong, into a zone of peace, security and cooperation.

We can see that a policy running counter to these principles and which, instead of good-neighborly relations, is introducing instability, a feeling of uncertainty and rivalry between alien interests into the Balkans is the only obstacle to this inter-Balkan cooperation.

Asked how the Balkan countries can make use of the existing possibilities and overcome their difficulties, the president of the SFRY Presidency stressed that Yugoslavia itself is providing initiatives for both bilateral and multilateral cooperation among the Balkan countries on the basis of the above principles. It also supports and accepts such initiatives and efforts from other Balkan countries.

The advantages which multilateral cooperation in the field of economic links and division of labor, energy, water economy, agriculture, transport, health, science and culture and in many other fields can offer are obvious. We do not always have to start with big things. As a beginning small things are significant if they are part of a wider process which, in addition to direct material results, will enhance trust and create appropriate conditions in the Balkans. I am sure that cooperation is in the essential interest of all Balkan countries. In this connection, Kraigher mentioned national minorities which represent a social reality in the Balkan countries too. In his view they should be a factor of better mutual understanding and links between our peoples and countries, which is in keeping with the letter and the spirit of the Helsinki Agreement.

Sergej Kraigher said that in the present international climate the need for multilateral Balkan cooperation is growing. The best way to contribute to halting and surmounting the negative tendencies in the world and in Europe is to intensify efforts in our geographic and sociopolitical environments to an improved conditions for the renewal, expansion and consolidation of detente. This is why any achievements in this field contribute to better relations in Europe. We also view this both as our contribution and as our debt toward Europe and Helsinki, and toward ourselves most of all. I am glad that there are no essential differences between Yugoslavia and Greece with regard to the importance of these questions and their solution, Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency, said at the end of his interview with Greek Television.

MIKULIC RECEIVES FRENCH SOCIALIST DELEGATION

LD042330 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1124 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Belgrade, 4 May (TANJUG) -- Branko Mikulic, member of the Presidency of the LCY Central Committee, talked this evening with the visiting delegation of France's Socialist Party now on a visit to Yugoslavia on an invitation from the Presidency of the LCY Central Committee and the Federal Conference of the Socialist Alliance. The French socialist delegation is led by Jean Pronteau, the national secretary. In a friendly talk of some length, bits of information on internal socioeconomic trends in Yugoslavia and France were exchanged, and also discussed were some current international questions.

ISLAMIC RELIGIOUS LEADER CALLS FOR UNITY

AU041114 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 29 Apr 82 p 8

[Text] At the third session of the Islamic religious community for Bosnia-Hercegovina, Croatia and Slovenia, as reported in the latest issue of newspaper PREPOROD, Mr Naim Hadziabdic, reis-ul-ulema (head) of the Islamic religious community in the SFRY, issued a sharp warning to Islamic religious officials in our country and all members of the Islamic religion to preserve brotherhood, unity, socialist togetherness and the other achievements of our revolution.

Speaking at the very beginning of the session, Mr Hadziabdic stressed among other things:

"It would be erroneous to think that these two affiliations, to be members of the religious and the social community, rule one another out. Such a view would be completely unacceptable, dangerous and exceptionally harmful to the togetherness which represents a vital characteristic of our overall development. Regrettably, we cannot say that there are no such views. These views are a source of the phenomena of clericalism, on the one hand, and sectarianism on the other. Every isolation within any narrow spheres and views has always provoked mutual conflicts and has been transformed into the greatest obstructions in establishing better human relations," the reis-ul-ulema emphasized.

MONTENEGRO LC CONGRESS ELECTS COMMISSIONS

AU031858 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 29 Apr 82 p 3

[List of members of the Statutory Commission and the Control Commission of the Montenegro League of Communists elected at the Eighth Montenegro LC Congress in Titograd on 28 April]

[Excerpt] The following were elected members of the Statutory Commission of the League of Communists of Montenegro: Jovan Bevenja, Djordjije Boljevic, Radosav Bumbic, Dusa Dusan, Stanka Kjukanovic, Momcilo Jovovic, Danilo Micunovic, Miomir-Miso Novicevic, Janko Tonicic, Branka Cosovic and Sacir Fetahovic.

The following were elected members of the Control Commission of the League of Communists of Montenegro: Selim Arucevic, Zoran Bogic, Dr Nada Vucinic, Dr Vjera Vojinovic, Bajram Suljevic, Dusan Marovic and Marija Saletic.